

Clover All Over

James W. Clark, Jr.



CLOVER ALL OVER

North Carolina 4-H in Action

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May 10, 1984

J. W. C., Jr.



Queen's Creek waterfront at Mitchell 4-H Camp.

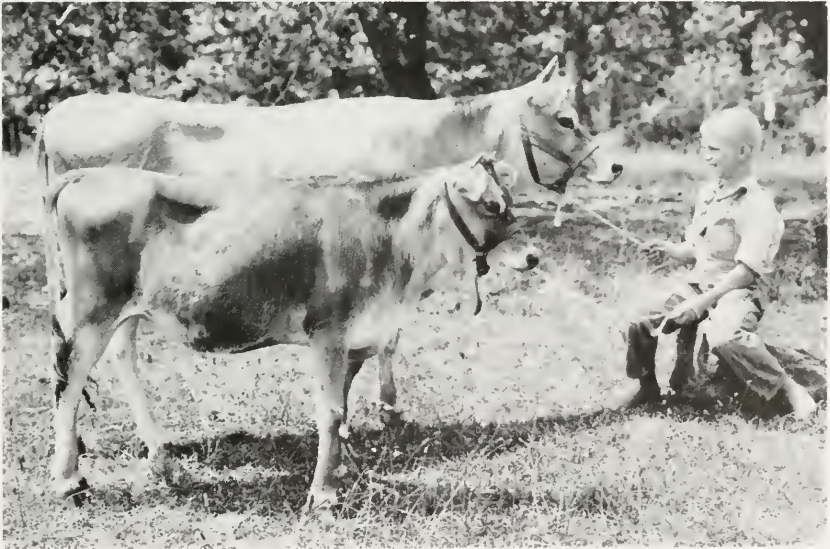
To Macy Mallard and the host of past and present secretaries on the county and state levels of 4-H who provide hourly leadership to the men and women who lead the boys and girls and their adult volunteers, this narrative is inscribed.



I BEGINNING

“If teachers realize how much the efficiency, comfort, and happiness of their pupils will be increased throughout their lives from being taught to cooperate with nature and to take advantage of her wonderful laws, they will eagerly begin this study. They will find also that their pupils will be actively interested in these studies bearing on their daily lives, and this interest will be carried over to other subjects. Whenever you can, take the pupils into the field, the garden, the orchard, and the dairy.”

Daniel Harvey Hill,
Agriculture for Beginners (1903)





The men who pioneered club work and turned it into 4-H in this state gathered in Ahoskie in 1955. Pictured are Corn Club charter members Dr. Raleigh Parker, C. A. Worrell, E. C. Hill, Charles Parker (the first state corn champion), T. E. Browne (the local leader who later served as State Club Agent), Henry T. Browne, J. Raynor Moore, and Troy Newsome. At the right stand founding State Club Agent I. O. Schaub and L. R. Harrill, the first State 4-H Leader in North Carolina.

A Beginning That Worked

The actual decision had been made around Thanksgiving, but Extension's various clubs for North Carolina's rural boys and girls were not officially called 4-H until January 1, 1926. This important date provides perspective; there are really two club stories to be related. The first is about a beginning that worked, about corn and then tomato clubs whose growth and expanding program called for a unifying name and symbol that already had some national and state currency. The second story is about the gradual acceptance of 4-H Clubs and their manifold development after 1926 by old and new agents, leaders, and members alike. Both of these club accounts wear well; the reason is not far afield. For the durable early spirit of learning agricultural and home management skills the demonstration way has still not been plowed under or completely wiped away by time.

Far less obscure than the specific place of Extension's original North Carolina clubs in the national lifeline of 4-H are a number of significant improvements in our society's educational policy. In July 1862, for instance, President Lincoln signed the Morrill Act. It authorized the establishment of land-grant colleges in the various states, ultimately even in those then seceded from the federal union. The granted public land, intended to be sold as endowments for the new state colleges, amounted to 30,000 acres for each congressman a state could legally elect. With two senators and seven representatives, North Carolina's grant amounted to 270,000 acres. Since this considerable territory under federal title did not exist within this state, the figure was denoted in reserve land script. Also in 1862 the United States Department of Agriculture was established by Congress. It was not until 1867 that the North Carolina Legislature, which had accepted its Morrill Act script the year before, designated the old University at Chapel Hill as grantee. That August its trustees agreed to sell the script to a Michigan firm for 50 cents an acre.

At the end of Reconstruction a decade later the North Carolina Department of Agriculture came into being. It was 10 more years, however, before the legislature resolved to found North Carolina State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts at Raleigh. October 3, 1889 was opening day for this bonafide land-grant institution. Its leading objective, "without excluding

other scientific and classical studies and including military tactics," was to "teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts . . . in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions in life." To these words from the original Morrill Act of 1862 had been added, by the Hatch Act of 1887, the provision of federal aid for agricultural experiment stations at all land-grant colleges. Similar stations or test farms were already a decade old in North Carolina; after 1889, however, they were operated jointly by the new college and state as well as federal specialists.

The year 1890 saw two significant tendencies, hindsight reveals, toward the beginnings of club work in this state. In Raleigh, under the direction of the State Agriculture Department, the Farmers' Institute for men was begun. It would be 1906 before Director T. B. Parker would expand the material of these seasonal short courses to attract the farmers' wives and children, however. The other educational tendency of 1890 brought quicker results to certain Tar Heel youth. The Second Morrill Act, in addition to providing for continued federal funding to support land-grant colleges, also made possible the establishment of 17 agricultural and mechanical colleges for Negroes in the South. Among these new institutions was North Carolina A&T, opened at Greensboro in 1891.

A private, out-of-state development of considerable initial importance to club growth in North Carolina was the founding of the General Education Board by John D. Rockefeller in 1902. Endowed with millions for "the promotion of education within the United States without distinction of race, sex, or creed," this Board had by 1906 agreed to join forces with the USDA. Under this agreement Cooperative Farm Demonstration Work was begun in this state in the fall of 1907 by Cassius R. Hudson. That November he set up state offices with a federal budget of \$8,000 in Statesville. Neither the Agriculture Department nor State College would provide this federal agent either space or assistants in Raleigh.

The preceding year the state itself had designated an agent to extend certain new practices from the state's test farms to the farmers themselves. Hudson was funded to designate demonstration farms in the separate counties of the state. These privately-owned farms were to be operated under federal guidelines for the benefit of surrounding farmers. This work con-

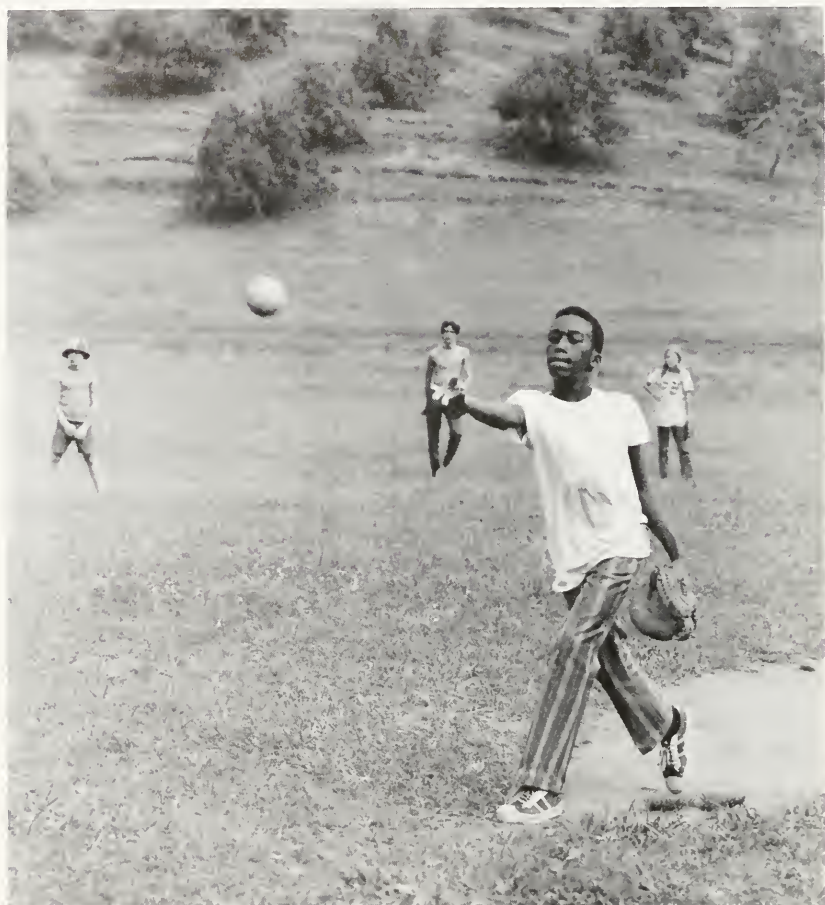
flicted with the state's practices. In 1908, despite the conflict, Mr. Hudson organized eight counties in demonstration farming, including his Iredell base. The next year the number of counties doubled. That second year, near Statesville, he also worked with boys in corn and poultry clubs. Another conflict between federal and state dominion erupted. Since 1906 the North Carolina Farmers' Institute had been offering prizes to boys for corn production. While Hudson's youth clubs were not official in the eyes of Washington, Mr. Parker of the Institute lacked the



C. R. Hudson at his desk, the evidence of a busy man.

organization to put club work in tassel himself. Under these circumstances it is understandable that the rural folk were sometimes skeptical and confused. Certainly professional patience was tried in Statesville and in Raleigh.

The first decade of this century was also vexing in North Carolina public schools. In 1900, in contrast to private schools, they operated only about 75 days in the year; only 65 percent of the youth of school age attended. This waste of winter time and young talent by the state was to be abandoned, however, largely through the huge energies of Governor Charles B. Aycock.



4-H'ers play softball in the orchard meadow at Camp Schaub near Waynesville.

His educational campaign began in 1901. By 1907, under a new administration, a system of public high schools had been established, and compulsory school attendance laws were in force. At the decade's end more than 3,000 new schools had been built in North Carolina. This educational revolution across Tar Heelia had numerous meanings; among them was this: the way was now open for agricultural agents, if cooperation among them could be realized, to work with club boys and girls more conveniently than ever before. This opportunity to begin was enhanced by the thorough willingness of Superintendent of Public Instruction J. Y. Joyner to open the state's new schools to state and federal agricultural club agents.

The power of demonstration will not reveal exactly where or when in this series of educational developments the actual seeds of the clubs that became 4-H were gathered by chance or selected with purpose. Yet the year 1909 dawned with promise for Tar Heel youth, for public school personnel, for various agricultural agents, and for North Carolina State College. In the imaginations of many people a question arose with that spring-time sun: "Has some great movement begun?"

Seventy-five years later, we have another question.

Almost Everything

"What is 4-H in North Carolina today?"

"4-H is almost everything," comes the bold reply of an active member.

The characteristic adaptability of 4-H to youth's customary needs as well as to individual desires transforms both 4-H work and play into unusually fulfilling activities. What a member merely hears may be forgot; what a 4-H'er sees and does will have lasting educational value. The club slogan of "learning by doing" openly admits, however, to trial and error, that fertile soil of personal growth. Of course the member's trials and errors, in addition to the triumphs in 4-H life, are shared by trained extension agents and local volunteer leaders, by parents, donors, and by other 4-H members. All of these people, in response to the member's specific interests in branching out, provide the space or other means of growth—including appropriate current literature—without blocking out the essential sunshine of self.

Deep down the member learns that the club motto "To

Make the Best Better” is a patient philosophy of personal changes, of gradual physical and spiritual development. The United States Department of Agriculture botanist who in 1911 proposed this wording eventually adopted in 1927 for 4-H boys and girls truly understood the expanding boundaries of their evolution. If this same botanist were to question our active Tar Heel 4-H’ers today, she would let it be known that 4-H responds to society’s changes as well as to the developing member. For example, age limits for membership—9 to 19 since 1962—have been lowered over the years as the national youth population has gradually increased in number, mobility, and budding sophistication. In 1912 boys between 10 and 18 could sign up; during World War I this range was lowered temporarily to age 8. The initial limits for North Carolina club girls were ages 10 and 20. In 1956 the range for both boys and girls was 10 to 21, the same membership requirement North Carolina had used for its rural youth since the late 1920s. As the proportion of young people living in rural areas steadily decreased, to cite another response to society—4-H literally went to town for additional members, especially as the 1950s wore on. A major proliferation of projects and activities was one result of 4-H’s new clientele. Characteristic of the decades of the 1960s and 1970s has been another two-fold accommodation; 4-H in North Carolina and elsewhere has undertaken a racially integrated program conducted not, as traditionally, in the public schools, but mainly in local or community clubs. In very recent times, 4-H’ers at-large and special interest groups have been popular; and television series in nutrition, general science, and photography have reached several hundred thousand members.

The second reason for accepting and cultivating the assertion that 4-H is almost everything is the product of the traditional comparison of 4-H with the member’s formal schooling. More frequently than to vocational or social clubs, scouting, or to church youth programs and the Y, 4-H and its forerunners have been compared to the classroom. By 1915 this trend had been established. These analyses are both historically and presently sound, even if 4-H is today a community program with only one remaining taproot to society’s school system. This taproot is 4-H’s employment of the elementary skills of figuring, reading, and writing from the very start of a member’s participation. To read and apply or demonstrate recent agricultural information in the production and processing of corn or toma-



4-H high technology at McKimmon Center.



Back to basics at Millstone.



What better evidence could suggest the club member's pride in practical as well as elementary skill?

toes, then to figure the economics of the undertakings, and finally to write an account of the efforts were always basic to club membership. Those first boys and girls were transforming the abstract skills of the schools into the practical tools of better living. In 1916, for example, with Pig and Poultry as well as Corn Clubs in action, the State Club Agent passed out arithmetic problems like the following to the membership: "A pig weighed 35 pounds when the Pig Club record started; it gained 1.07 pounds per day for 180 days. What did it weigh at the end of that period?"

Yet the club experience was not successful if the smart pup farmers and homemakers became numerical drudges who shunned recreation, singing, and dance. Neither were these young members to become recluses. 4-H'ers would never watch society go from boulders to gravel if their capable hands could salvage the useful rocks as building stones. For 4-H is as solid in recreation, leadership, and citizenship as in more practical skills. And the 4-H year is 12 months long, ample time for its numerous activities and records, all fostered by that original corn and tomatoes, to reach harvest and beyond. North Carolina 4-H camping—yearly including more than 18,000 youth in its statewide summer programs—educational as well as recrea-

tional travel, plus both national and international exchanges of older members flourish in towns, suburbs, and the cities of the state without ever having pulled up roots from the 4-H countryside where almost everything began.

Certainly 4-H has more broad characteristics than its amazing adaptability and the genuine transformation of abstract skills and desires into meaningful realities for youth. And a member does not have to be as active as a puppy in clover to be a fulfilled participant. Consider, for another example, the outlook of North Carolina's 1978 State Council 4-H officers. Elected representatives of the total membership of over 97,000, these four chiefly responsible for selecting programs and themes for the club year. They cite personal growth, spiritual fulfillment, community dedication, and service to others as the largest foundation stones in the complex club they inhabit. Of special thematic importance to them is a wiser use by all of the increasing leisure time we have. Successful among past generations of North Carolinians who were necessarily preoccupied with daily work and worship, 4-H in these terms now thrives among members and leaders alike who work in order to live but no longer seem destined to live only to work. For these new times the 1978 officers also undertook the selection of an original state 4-H song. Similar recent projects include county and dis-



Acting is one of the meaningful realities for today's club boys and girls.

strict 4-H flags, support for the state zoo, a needlepoint tapestry of the counties, and a club time capsule, buried at Penn, to be opened in 2076.

Donald L. Stormer, who became State 4-H Leader in June 1976 and only the fourth person to come into that position in 50 years, has been the responsive 4-H program's official spokesman. "Wise consumerism, career exploration, and production and management in the related fields of agriculture and home economics are a major part of the program," he writes. "These and other programs, such as community action, environmental awareness, leisure education, fire and bike safety and horsemanship, point to the fact that 4-H is constantly striving to meet the changing needs of boys and girls."



1978 State 4-H Council officers: Mike Helms, Jill Kinton, Miriam Nance, and Dale Safrit.

It is generally known that 4-H is the outreach to the nation's youth of the Cooperative Extension Service, a vast federal agency of trained agents and specialists; in this case composed of the United States Department of Agriculture, the North Carolina Agricultural Extension Service at North Carolina State University at Raleigh and A&T State University at Greensboro, and the Extension personnel in the 100 counties of the state. These three levels of leadership, incorporated by the Smith-Lever Act of 1914, provide the program's policies, rules, and regulations in addition to a portion of



Stormer



At the 1976 burial at Penn of the 4-H time capsule, State Council president Carol Myers presided in a jacket featuring the red, white, and blue 4-leaf clover designed and produced by NCSU as a bicentennial logo. The capsule, sealed by Secretary of State Thad Eure and to be opened in a century, holds microfilm of photographs, club programs, and news clippings.

the budget. Joining in to support 4-H financially are industries, private businesses, and citizens, as well as organizations and agencies like the North Carolina 4-H Development Fund. A list of the various donors in North Carolina alone would run to more than a hundred entries today; many of them have been on the list from 30 to 50 years. These facts are testimony not only to the strength of 4-H's popular image and support but also to the numerous projects and activities in which a young member can learn by doing to make the best better.

In the past decade, according to Dr. Stormer, \$4 in private capital and services match every \$1 of public money spent for 4-H in North Carolina. Approximately 13,000 adult and teen leaders, for example, annually volunteer their services in the state's total program.

To express the richness of the program in nonfinancial terms, we need only examine the statistics of where 4-H members live. In 1974, for example, during the tenure of Dr. Chester Black, North Carolina's third state 4-H leader, 29 percent of the membership lived on farms, 50 percent lived in towns of fewer than 10,000 people, and 21 percent lived in more densely settled areas. Among all these members, incidentally, the most popular



July 27, 1977 State Congress delegates prime the 4-H fountain at McKimmon Center with water from across the state.



Black



Blalock

projects were Health, Foods and Nutrition, Clothing, Bicycle, Crafts and Horse. Black became the state's Extension Director in 1981.

Former N.C. Director of Extension, Dr. T. C. Blalock, once a Tar Heel 4-H'er and the state's second 4-H leader from 1964 until 1970, also has an apt measure of 4-H's good fortune: "While 4-H might be thought of as a worthwhile opportunity for the state's youth even without awards for outstanding achievements, thankfully no other youth program, public or private, enjoys 4-H's broad spectrum of support."

Ample evidence of 4-H plenty and harmonious growth is at hand. There is clover all over North Carolina. In truth, whether 4-H is thought of here as a thriving adaptive plant or as a youthful program still being built on broad foundation stones is only a matter of our preference for figurative expression. We might just as well say that 4-H is Extension's youth program which believes that both education and recreation are in life's mainstream, not merely tributaries to the once daily flood of work. And this view may be translated into very plain language, the actual words of Dr. C. B. Smith who was director of the Federal Extension Service in the early 1920s when 4-H

began to thrive in this part of the United States. Director Smith said that "education is not preparation for life but life itself and that 4-H Clubs can help interest boys and girls in real life problems."

With 12 champions in projects as diverse as bread and soil science, North Carolina's delegates to National 4-H Congress in 1983 witnessed a special celebration of Director Smith's durable notion. A musical extravaganza called "4-H: An American Idea" was put on for the assembly of 2,000 by this state's dynamic 4-H Performing Arts Troupe. Singing, dancing, and acting through 75 years of club history, 33 boys and girls from all over North Carolina carried out their 22 numbers with "life itself," as it were. Adult volunteers assisted with makeup, staging, props, and costuming. Before going to Chicago, the troupe directed by Mark Dearmon and Wendy Leland had performed in Alleghany and Bladen counties as well as at State 4-H Congress.



Even wooden horses see action among Harnett County's 4-H'ers.

The Remainder in Outstanding Service

As early as 1931 Tar Heel youth had experienced the enrichments of 4-H life to the point of organizing, under the guidance of L. R. Harrill, our first State 4-H Leader, a perpetual service group of older, outstanding members. In several counties similar local groups had been organized as early as 1927. With this successful state work ongoing, curiosity about the national roots of 4-H developed. One of the founding members of the North Carolina 4-H Honor Club, Boyce Brooks of Duplin County, dug for evidence. In early September 1931 he found in his Calypso mailbox the following information, supplied by I. W. Hill, the venerable USDA Field Agent for the Southern States:

I note your request for some facts about the beginning of 4-H Club Work. No complete history of this work has ever been written. The first agent employed to do the work was W. H. Smith of Holmes County, Mississippi. He was paid \$1 per year in order that he might use the frank in the work. Mr. Smith was Superintendent of Education in Holmes County. He and the county agents did much in outlining the work. He was afterward Superintendent of Education and President of A&M College of that state. Club work really began in 1909 when Mr. O. B. Martin, Ex-Superintendent of Education of South Carolina was brought into the office by Dr. Seaman A. Knapp. Mr. Martin did the pioneering. In 1911 he brought Mr. Benson of Iowa in to the office. He and Mr. Benson worked out the 4-H Club emblem. Miss Carrie Harrison is the author of the motto, "To Make the Best Better." In 1912 the work was begun in the northern states and Mr. Benson was transferred into the Office of Extension, North and West. I succeeded Mr. Benson in that year. From a comparatively few thousand members in 1912, the work in the southern states has grown to 380,000 and a total membership in the United States of about 880,000. We would like to see every farm boy and girl in the United States engaged in the work.

One important function of this letter is to acquaint us with Dr. Seaman A. Knapp, the heroic founder and shaper of Ameri-



Schaub



McKimmon

can demonstration farming and homemaking, the man who had sent C. R. Hudson to North Carolina in 1907. Field Agent Hill's outline of this work in relation to boys and girls, who very often brought the demonstration way to the farmsteads from the country schools, has been filled in and expanded again and again since 1931. For instance, North Carolina's three pioneers in this national rural adventure have left accounts of their own pathfindings.

Ira Obed Schaub, who served as the state's first Corn Club Agent, prepared two brief histories of demonstration work, one of them entitled "The Way I See It." He began work May 1, under a "Memorandum of Understanding" signed earlier that spring by G. H. Powell, Chief of the Bureau of Plant Industry, USDA, and D. H. Hill, President of North Carolina State College. Dr. Knapp and O. B. Martin had cleared the way for this event. N. C. State, which holds the honor of having signed the first in a series of these memoranda, designated Schaub its first Professor of Agricultural Extension and paid his salary until July 1 when the historic agreement went into effect. Afterwards financing came from Washington for salary and travel expenses through appropriations from the General Education Board. Schaub remained Corn Club Agent in North Carolina through June 1913. During his first month in 1909, with Mar-

tin's aid, he organized the first official Corn Club in the state at Ahoskie in Hertford County. Throughout Schaub's club tenure, planning for and sponsoring home life as well as farm life clubs in rural schools for Tar Heel youth went forward.

Each club was to elect its own officers; a teacher was to be club adviser. His plan, never fully realized, also called for a county association of adult advisors and student officers. Over all, there was to be a state association. Club meetings were to be held as often as necessary for the good of the work. Club Agent Schaub also envisioned local, county, and state contests. If his plan of work was never fully realized in these details, in one administrative area his success was classic. The impasse reached by Hudson and the state Agriculture Department in 1907-08 was resolved after Schaub's arrival in 1909. In 1911 Mr. Hudson moved to Raleigh as State Farm Agent. Mr. Parker of the Farmer's Institute and Mr. Schaub agreed for the College to organize all Corn Club work—one of Parker's assistants even came out to the College to help—and the Institute would continue to supply some of the club prizes. Farm Agent Hudson and Club Agent Schaub shared the same campus office in Patterson Hall. Mr. Hudson also had an office downtown in the Agriculture Building.

November 24, 1911, following a successful seasonal canning experiment in Guilford County, Schaub hired Jane S. McKimmon, an Institute employee, to inaugurate Canning Clubs for girls in the state. Her heartening narrative of this work and her related service as the state's first Home Demonstration Agent was published in 1945 as *When We're Green We Grow*. Schaub, who had become Director of Extension in North Carolina in July 1924, after an absence of approximately a decade from his native state, continued to the last to believe that his early selection of this paragon of duties for work with the state's rural girls and women was the finest job he ever did in Agricultural Extension. Others also recognized her genius which ran in the spirit of Dr. Knapp, who had died in April 1911. He had once stated this philosophy of the initial work undertaken by women like McKimmon: "Cultivation of the tomato plant will take us into the home garden; canning the tomatoes will give us entrance to the farm kitchen; tomatoes fresh and canned will be a valuable supplement to the family diet; the sale of tomatoes will provide income for the girls. What the program will do for the farm home depends on our interest, intelligence, and persever-

ance." These ingredients the new North Carolina Agent clearly had. Her own incisive view can be simply stated: the ultimate object of demonstration work was the uplift of rural life, but the first step was to get a few dollars into the farmgirl's pocket so that the girl could buy material for a new dress, perhaps a piece of finery, and a couple of school books.

At the outset of her employment, ironically, Mrs. McKimmon herself was provided with neither office space nor staff. Her own dining-room table was her first Extension desk, and her five family members were her clerical assistants. One of her first chores, actually performed without pay, was to judge the canning exhibits at the 1911 North Carolina State Fair. She picked for the top prize the tomato display of young Julia Rankin, a participant in a Guilford County experiment in canning completed earlier that summer. McKimmon's keen judgment was validated immediately, for Julia's display went on to take the top prize at the South Carolina Fair as well as at an exposition in Chicago. This club girl's fame had spread even farther than the fame of Corn Club member Charlie Parker, who in 1909 had been a charter boy in the now famous Hertford County Club and who in 1911 produced an incredible acre yield of 235 bushels, which is equal to 196 bushels of dry-shelled corn.

Added to the administrative cooperation achieved in 1911 and the hiring of Mrs. McKimmon, these club members' outstanding records made an expanded club program seem possible for North Carolina in 1912. In fact, with the assistance of State School Superintendent Joyner and his county counterparts, Canning Clubs had been organized by that summer in these 14 counties: Alamance, Catawba, Edgecombe, Gates, Granville, Guilford, Hertford, Madison, Mecklenburg, Moore, Pitt, Wake, Wilkes, and Wayne. The death of the Hertford agent caused that county's withdrawal; Warren County filled the vacancy.

The work with boys also progressed in 1912. Mr. Schaub even arranged for about half a dozen Granville County corn champions to spend a couple of days at State College, anticipating in this small way 4-H Short Courses, Club Weeks, and State Congresses of the years to come. As early as 1910, by the way, a Catawba Corn Club champion named Earnest Starnes had won a club trip to Washington, D. C. Many on similar missions have followed in his steps.

It was the fall of 1912 before the State Canning Club Agent

began to share Farm Agent Hudson's downtown office and staff. By then Mrs. McKimmon was also listed in the *Catalogue* of N. C. State as an Assistant in Agricultural Extension. But this same printing's description of this fledgling department, with Schaub as its sole professor, shows that demonstration work was still officially directed at farmers and their sons:

The Department of Agriculture Extension was organized July 1, 1909. This department was and is made possible by the help of the General Education Board in the United States. The work is closely correlated with that of the United States Department of Agriculture. The object of the department is to link the scientific agricultural work of the College and Station to the practical work on the farms of the State. Each year the trained scientific workers of America add to the fund of information needed by progressive farmers. The object of this department is to carry this information to the busy men on the farm, and to help in the teaching of farm science in our schools. This is done by addresses to farmers, by farm schools held in different sections, holding seed-corn days, organizing boys' corn clubs, and in such other ways as time and occasion may permit.

Time and occasion appear to have been permissive. The Smith-Lever fund for Cooperative Extension in North Carolina was accepted by Governor Locke Craig on June 10, 1914, just one month after enactment by Congress. The State Legislature of 1915 approved the arrangement in March. For the sake of efficiency the new Extension Service undertook its work in a series of clear-cut projects. Project number 4 was "Home Economics, including Girls' Club Work." Number 5 was "Boys' Club Work," and project 11 was "Negro Boys' Club Work." By this time Mrs. McKimmon and her single state assistant had agents in 37 counties where a total of 200 Canning Clubs had been organized.

As Director of Extension it was also I. O. Schaub who selected Leary Rhinehart Harrill in November 1925 for the new position of State 4-H Leader, effective January 1, 1926. Having already worked during 1922 and 1923 as County Club Agent in Buncombe, in more time Mr. Harrill would be revered up and down North Carolina as Mr. 4-H. But in the beginning it was

Mrs. McKimmon's staff that provided the new statewide 4-H program its statistical and spiritual head, heart, hands, and health in the membership of a vast network of organized home economics clubs for girls. It would be the 1940s before Mr. Harrill fully developed his most notable 4-H voice, his way of saying: "Big enough to cover the entire world and flexible enough to fit the needs of every rural boy and girl—that is the 4-H Club." In less than two additional decades his evolving sense of club mission would erase the word "rural" from his articulated vision. In his still gifted style he loved to announce as in the golden anniversary club year of 1959: "4-H trains youth in the art of better living."



Harrill

Always equally gladdened by good records and good recreation, Mr. 4-H blazed club camping trails in all areas of his native state. Meanwhile his inspiration and toughness groomed numberless larger-service citizens step by step. The ultimate long-time records of his 4-H generations have been tributes to an open society. Whether the club citadel was Washington, Chicago, Raleigh, State 4-H Electric Congress, the fabled rocks at Millstone 4-H Camp, or a county achievement day, it was the reflection of his gleam in which Tar Heel youth most often stood. But it could have been the songs he sang or that epic laughter, for L. R. Harrill was a roundly talented leader, and just as firm. Not long after he retired in August 1963 appeared his perceptive *Images of 4-H*, soon followed by the equally compelling *Memories of 4-H*. These books outspanned the nearly 40 years of his inimitable service. Until his death in April 1978, this third pioneer in North Carolina's Extension youth program continued to influence 4-H in active symbolic and financial ways.

The 4-H Emblem, Name and Pledge

The working out of the 4-H emblem, mentioned only in passing by I. W. Hill in his letter to Boyce Brooks in 1931, actually was a long, complicated process in the recording of national as well as state and local club affairs. In addition to the Extension histories already introduced, there are these two important sources for any chronicle of the clover emblem: Franklin M. Reck's *The 4-H Story* of 1951 and "The Evolution of 4-H" which Kenneth H. Anderson of the National 4-H Council prepared for the June-July 1977 *National 4-H News*. A couple of federal leaflets also help to clarify the matter. But relate the emblem's development in whose words soever, a comprehensive account of the green 4-leaf clover will especially interest natives of the Old North State.

In 1911, already described as an important club year, the nation's first canning school for state canning club agents and leaders was held in July at Greensboro, with a number of local club girls in attendance. Here in North Carolina was a sensible location of this short course for several reasons. The chief



Agents in training to can tomatoes and green beans. The canner is the popular Flowers model manufactured in Hickory. The can with the label is a 4-H Brand for green beans.

women who came, for instance, represented the surrounding states of Mississippi, Tennessee, South Carolina, and Virginia. Although Mrs. McKimmon would not go into club work in this state until that November, three canning clubs had been organized during the spring of 1911 at Pleasant Garden, Bessemer, and McLeansville in Guilford County. With \$300 in salary from the General Education Board, two local teachers had shared the guidance of these clubs. Lucille Kennett had charge in her community of Pleasant Garden; Annie L. Rankin supervised the club girls in McLeansville, and together they sponsored the Bessemer girls. Miss Kennett organized these county groups for the Greensboro canning short course; it was the local girls' tomatoes that would be canned in tins during the school. Mr. O. H. Benson arrived from Washington to supervise the instruction and to represent Mr. Martin. There were at least two other men there.

One was Mr. Flowers whose new canning outfit was to be demonstrated to the agents. Small and portable, it consisted of a water tank large enough to process a dozen ordinary cans; a lifting tray; and a contained, metal firebox fueled by oil. Additional equipment included the tipping copper and capping steel, two obstreperous implements for sealing the filled cans.

But certainly the most attentive student at the course was the other man present: I. O. Schaub. Earlier in the summer, at a local canning school held down by the spring behind the Rankin home in McLeansville, the State Corn Club Agent, who had hired Miss Kennett and Miss Rankin, had failed as a tomato processor himself. His assigned job that day had been to heat and use the capping steel. The heating was no problem; sealing tins filled with tomatoes was something else again. So when this varied group from the southern region gathered near the barn of the dairy farm supporting the state woman's college at Greensboro in July 1911, Schaub stood in the first row.

In the long run, the most significant topic taken up during this short course was the need for a suitable emblem for both club members and their club products. Since the club girls in these neighboring states were planning to put up tomatoes in cans to be sold in public stores, a standard emblem or brand, a club badge of uniform quality, was seen as necessary by the women. Otherwise, the club business could not be promoted outside the homes. Both boys and girls, of course, would be inspired by a distinctive membership badge or chevron. Moreover,

many club boys throughout the South were finding seed corn from their high-yielding plots in demand by adult farmers. A standard label would aid Corn Club members too, Schaub and Benson helped the assembled women and girls see.

When the Greensboro meeting ended, besides the success in training both young and adult canning personnel, two important advances had been made. Miss Kennett bought one of Flowers' canners for use in rural Guilford County, and O. H. Benson carried back to Washington the entire group's sense of urgency about a club emblem.

Late that fall, after he and Martin had solicited suggestions from 15 southern states on the questions, the design of the new club emblem was struck. From then on the 4-leaf clover would serve as a brand for canned goods and seed corn as well as for membership and awards badges for both boys and girls. In reality the source of this selection turned out to be Iowa, the native state of Mr. Benson, who with other club agents there as early as 1909 and 1910 had used both 3- and 4-leaf crafted clovers in county awards programs.

Since coming to work at USDA in February 1911, O. H. Benson had promoted the clover emblem among his colleagues there and in the South as he visited and advised men and women agents. One of his speeches for this tour had expressed the awakening dream of certain educators since the 1890s, the hope that rural leadership could be nurtured in terms of 4-H's in addition to the traditional 3 R's. Benson said that these H's stood for "Head, Heart, Hands and Hustle." It was O. B. Martin who made the decision during the fall of 1911 that the fourth H would stand for "Health."

In a federal circular, dated February 2, prepared by both Benson and Martin and distributed to the state club agents in the South by March 1912, the main features of the new emblem for Boys' and Girls' Clubs were explained. The name 4-H was not used, but each H was identified in the terms that still apply today. The clover itself with four leaves appeared upon an open book, the clover representing the principles of scientific farming and the book denoting the educational needs of common people in agriculture and home management. At the center of the clover was placed a tomato or another appropriate commodity to suggest the club member's specific undertaking. And finally, the circular pointed out, "DEMONSTRATOR" was to appear on the book above the clover. This vital word indicated that the

youth wearing the badge had agreed to read and follow all instructions supplied by club agents. In a few additional words, the guidelines for the new emblem's use as a commercial brand were also established.

The brand's use in marketing club projects, incidentally, first popularized 4-H as a name. It was common by 1915 for official and popular references to be made to "4-H brands," uncommon for clubs or their members to be referred to as 4-H or 4-H'ers. Especially after 1913 when the emblem was officially adopted by the region's home demonstration agents assembled in Richmond for the Southern Educational Conference, the brand had gone into active commercial circulation. An act of Congress as late as 1939 first prohibited all unauthorized uses of this emblem.

No other definitive statement or action on this matter took place until February 1955, when Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson issued detailed regulations under the United States Code for the use of both the 4-H emblem and name. These regulations are still in effect. Their basic premise is that the name and emblem are held in trust by the Secretary "for the educational and character building purposes of the 4-H Club program and can be used only as authorized."

Wide distribution of this legislation has had the effect of restraining undue exploitation of the organization, especially in commercial terms; and, of course, publicity was directed to 4-H at the same time. Certain leaflets printed in this campaign deserve careful study. Those of August 1956 and September 1962, for example, appear to be slight publicity pamphlets; but in fact their serious mission was to target new youth for 4-H. If the change in membership from largely rural to rural, suburban, and urban 4-H'ers was to succeed, it was necessary to restate the basic symbolism of the adaptive old club. Whereas in 1912 the clover had represented the principles of scientific farming, in 1956 the clover emblem of 4-H was officially defined by its colors alone: the green suggesting the most common color in nature and symbolizing youth, life, and growth; the white of the emblem standing for purity. The 1962 edition offers the same interpretation.

In 1973, a related adjustment of the 4-H pledge that had been adopted in 1927 was effected. Delegates to National 4-H Conference in Washington expanded the concluding line to bring it into accord with the prevailing 4-H vision:



Planning and striving brought these North Carolina 4-H'ers national championships in 1981.

I pledge:

My Head to clearer thinking,
My Heart to greater loyalty,
My Hands to larger service, and
My Health to better living,
for my Club, my Community, my Country, and my
World.

The addition of the "world" concept to the national 4-H pledge in no way diminished the vitality of the program at home. In response, for example, to the 200th birthday of the United States, a committee of North Carolinians designed a bicentennial logo for 4-H. This red, white, and blue 4-leaf clover, a modernistic, patriotic ceremonial emblem, has served well in this and some other states, without replacing in any way the legally sanctioned green and white 4-leaf emblem.

A prevailing folk belief to the contrary, the official 4-H emblem has never been a good luck charm. While 4-H does not disparage either good luck or good fortune unforeseen, the organization has kept the spirit of its famous motto of betterment mainly by planning and striving. The name and emblem's slow triumph in this state demonstrates that strenuous action by people of all ages was required.



By turning the tables, we see how a young member can lead adult volunteers in making the best better.

II

DOING

“You will find in the practical exercises many suggestions as to experiments that you can make with your class or with individual members. Do not neglect this first-hand teaching. It will be a delight to your pupils. In many cases it will be best to finish the experiments or observational work first, and later turn to the text to amplify the pupil’s knowledge.”

Daniel Harvey Hill,
Agriculture for Beginners (1903)



Buncombe girls preparing camp supper at Biltmore in 1919; the menu included tomatoes and cheese.

GROW A FINE CLUB MEMBER!



YOU AND YOUR CALF BOTH NEED

A BALANCED RATION

MILK — GREEN FEED

ROUGHAGE — WHOLE GRAIN

CONCENTRATES — PLENTY OF WATER

GOOD LIVING HABITS

SUNSHINE — EXERCISE

GOOD VENTILATION

REST — CLEANLINESS

A WELL — BUILT BODY CONSTITUTION, VIGOR, SYMMETRY

RAPID, UNCHECKED GROWTH

STRONG, STRAIGHT BACK

STRAIGHT LIMBS — CLEAN JOINTS

GOOD HEART GIRTH — WELL SPRUNG RIBS

UNOBSTRUCTED BREATHING

A WELL RUNNING BODY

GOOD APPETITE — THOROUGH CHEWING

GOOD DIGESTION — REGULAR BOWEL ACTION

FINE CARRIAGE & ACTION

HEAD UP — ABDOMEN IN

BACK STRAIGHT — FEET WELL PLACED

QUALITY

CLEAR EYES — GLOSSY HAIR

SMOOTH PLIABLE SKIN

8—38

12—29

The Longest Decade

The decade beginning in 1915 must be the longest 10 years in the club stories of North Carolina's rural youth. Three separate club programs were active at once. The resulting stresses of leadership on the state and county levels threw long, sometime gloomy shadows over both the 4-H name and emblem. An extensive discussion of these indistinct fore-



Browne

runners of 4-H is called for today since the annual reports of that varied era were not uniform. Mere summaries would misrepresent the complex club developments among white girls, Negro youth, and white boys. Moreover, the introduction, largely through determined trial and error, of so many components of our current 4-H program between 1915 and 1925 makes this period seem like a very long time, but not such a long time ago.

It is noteworthy, first, that the 4-H emblem itself did not appear on a federal bulletin until 1918, and the club name did not gain wide acceptance anywhere until about 1925. In North Carolina both name and emblem got early exposure by these standards.

Extension Farm News (EFN) began publication at West Raleigh in February 1915; in the issue for May 15 ran a long club story by T. E. Browne, the successor in early 1913 of I. O. Schaub as Corn Club Agent. The 1915 article concluded in this way:

These boys, having gotten into the spirit of Club work, realizing the larger purposes of the club as symbolized by the national emblem — the four-H pin — which stands for the development of the whole man, enter life with an entirely changed viewpoint . . . with a desire to be of service to their fellow men.

Finally, through the agricultural clubs, we hope to build up a wholesome social life in the country. There is no phase of rural life more neglected today than the social phase. Too many farmers forget that they were ever young, and that there is a difference between exercise and recreation.

In the October 16 issue that same year was featured a photograph of four club girls gathering tomatoes. The caption read: "Some of the 4-H Girls. Training for Head, Hands, Heart, and Health." While the arrangement of the last four words is contrary to current practice, the truly exceptional phrase was the identification of club members as "4-H Girls." In the next week's issue this practice continued, however, in publicizing the recent corn harvest by club boys, 205 of whom had had exhibits at the State Fair. The young man in this October picture was not identified by name, but the information that was provided is worth repeating: "One of the 4-H Boys. This brand of boy is improving farm conditions in North Carolina. Thirty-seven 4-H Boys are in the Agricultural and Mechanical College. Six have won scholarships and are preparing to enter. Others have made the farm a better place to live, and still others are sending their sisters to college."

Although the identification of club girls and boys as 4-H members was not to continue, even in *EFN*, far more substantial reliance upon the 4-H emblem and name developed. At the core of the matter was the happy suggestion that Mrs. McKim-



Alamance County boys and girls at their annual club picnic, August 15, 1914. Club leaders stand with the members.



1915 club outing for Durham County clubs and leaders.

mon's Canning Club girls were so successful that they might, in fact, send themselves and their brothers off to college. Girls from 29 counties had sent exhibits to the 1915 State Fair, for example. In June 1916 a circular entitled "Canning and Preserving with 4-H Recipes" was published in Raleigh in an edition of 25,000 copies. Mrs. McKimmon and her small staff saw the supply dwindle rapidly; in July 1917 a second edition was prepared, and it, like the first, was soon distributed across this state and far beyond—from Maine to Texas. Also in 1917,



An early State Fair exhibit.

according to Mrs. McKimmon's annual report, "anything bearing the 4-H brand was snapped up" by local merchants and customers. 1918 saw yet another edition of this popular canning and preserving bulletin.

In all three editions the 4-H brand was employed in three ways; the first two uses were verbal. Mrs. McKimmon's inspired words, for example, greeted the reader of the 1916 publication:

This bulletin on canning and preserving is intended especially for members of the North Carolina Canning Clubs, and contains regulations and standards to which club members are expected to conform. The purpose is to have a uniform standard for canning club products over the whole state, and to permit the 4-H Brand to be seen from Cherokee to Currituck on standard products only. There doubtless are many outside recipes just as good, some that are perhaps better; but these offered in the bulletin have been tried for years, have proved satisfactory, and they are chosen as the standards for North Carolina. Any club member, therefore, canning under the 4-H Brand is required to use them to the exclusion of all others.

Her introduction ended with an emblematic version of the same idea:

The 4-H Brand represents Head, Hand, Heart, and Health. In the production of a product which shall rank with the best standard brands:

The Head is developed by devising ways and means, and evolving plans.

The Hand is taught to cunningly and systematically execute.

The Heart grows big enough to take in all other workers and bid the hand lend assistance wherever it is needed.

The Health is promoted by wholesome work in the fresh air and the happy commingling of friends and neighbors.

The third representation of the 4-H Brand in the circular was pictorial. Four separate pictures especially popularized the matter; three of them showed girls at work or the branded products of their labor—tomatoes and string beans as well as jelly.

The other picture showed a 1914 Mecklenburg County Canning Club float on which club girls were costumed as tomatoes and arranged around a large replica of a canning tin covered by the 4-H Brand. Intended as an ad for the upcoming canning and marketing season, the float's banner read: "Head, Hand, Health, Heart; Mecklenburg Tomatoes." Since the spring of 1912 this county's rural girls had been organized in canning their homegrown, tenth-acre of tomatoes. In these famous bulletins their 4-H Brand work was widely proclaimed to a state and nation about to undergo a severe military challenge that would make expert food conservation a virtue.

It occasionally happened that young men also got involved with the canning work for which these wonderful bulletins of 1916, 1917 and 1918 prepared the Tar Heel population in particular. In her 1920 annual report, for example, Mrs. McKimmon related the story of two Wadesboro brothers, mere boys, who started a community canning business in Anson County. Walter and James Tice placed a large canner in the family grove and processed fruits and vegetables for the local folk at 10 cents a can. Whenever a customer questioned their procedures, one canning boy or the other replied: "We go exactly by the 4-H Brand Book."

All was not always so clear and simple on the 4-H horizon of the entire state, however. World War I, pestilence, and a very busy man stood between club ideals and club realities between 1915 and 1925. There were surprises too.

This first instance is purely symptomatic. In a "Pig Club Manual" published in July 1916, the month after the first of the popular 4-H canning and preserving bulletins, ran this unexpected idea: "Club work will add a fourth 'R' (standing for right living) to the now famous trio (reading, riting and rithmetic)." Clearly this was a contrary point of view; yet we must conclude that the idea of 4 R's instead of 4 H's was acceptable to those in charge, both in Raleigh and Washington. For J. D. McVean, the State College swine expert who wrote the bulletin, became in February 1917 the first club specialist from North Carolina to be hired away by USDA for national youth work! It was not until August 1918 by contrast, that Schaub went with the federal department as Southern States Regional Director for Extension. Since leaving Raleigh as Corn Club Agent in 1913, he had been Superintendent of Farm Demonstration Work for the Frisco Railroad.



Wray

In early 1915 under the provisions of Smith-Lever, with Schaub's successor T. E. Browne already two years into his tenure, a rearrangement of the expanding club program had been perfected in Raleigh. Browne became the Agent in Charge of Boys' Agricultural Clubs. More than 5,300 members belonged to one of his three clubs that same year: 3,504 to the old Corn Club; 1,056 to the Poultry Club; and 786 to the Pig Club. The work in the two new clubs, organized in the spring and fall of 1914 respectively, was to be con-

ducted jointly; with the Animal Husbandry Division of the College Experiment Station providing technical instruction through swine specialist McVean and poultry husbandryman Allen G. Oliver, with Mr. Browne and his assistant A. K. Robertson directing all field activities. In particular Mr. Robertson worked with Corn Club enrollment and the spiraling paper work and travel. That year these two men alone covered more than 28,000 miles of Carolina countryside, mostly by rail. For his own part, Mr. Browne had always been a man of large workloads.

The 1902 Wake Forest College graduate had become by 1909, when he prepared the ground for Schaub's founding of the Hertford County Corn Club, both Superintendent of County Schools and County Agent there. Coming to Raleigh in July 1913 he had set to the tasks of nurturing club growth among boys almost singlehandedly. In December 1913 he proved to both Washington and Raleigh the wisdom of his selection by supervising the public schools' celebration of the rural South's second annual Seaman A. Knapp Day. Browne's part made North Carolina's fund raising efforts in memory of the demonstration pioneer even more successful than they had been in 1912 under Schaub. All of the money realized in this extensive cooperative campaign was used to complete the Knapp Memorial complex at Peabody Institute in Nashville, Tennessee.

Browne's early support of club projects extending beyond the boundaries of this state anticipated his May 1915 *EFN* article saluting Tar Heel club members in terms of the national 4-H emblem of club work and play. It is clear, as well, that he shared this full framework of club mission with John D. Wray, who in 1915 became his first Negro assistant, to be based on the A&T campus in Greensboro and from there to organize Farm Maker's Clubs among Negro youth. In 1914 the first club for minority boys and girls had been organized in Sampson County under the supervision of local agent G. W. Herring, one of six or seven Negroes then so employed in North Carolina. At Parmelee in Martin County, Oliver Carter had formed a club of Negro boys in 1915. The continued growth of Canning Clubs for white girls after 1912 has already been demonstrated. But there were startling and demanding differences between the growth of Browne's clubs and McKimmon's. The main difference can be suggested in the distinct use each leader made of the national emblem and name. Browne took the broad approach, trying to rally over 50,000 pig, poultry, and corn demonstration youth around a club pin that symbolized service, hard work well recorded, and social recreation. McKimmon put the 4-H Brand into organized, commercial service for the promotion of girls' standard, home-canned tomatoes. Her 1915 membership of almost 3,000 girls was enrolled in Canning Clubs only, the profit of their concerted work amounting to over \$75,000.

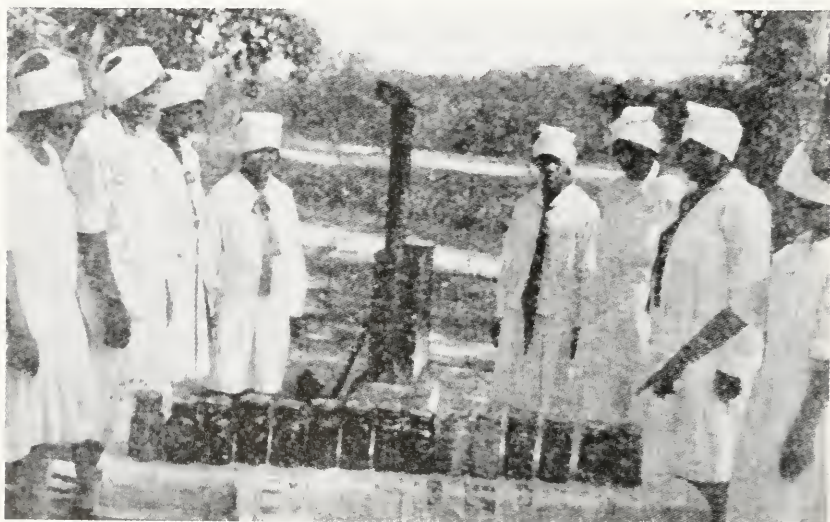
In October 1916 Browne's state staff was joined by S. G. Rubinow, a new assistant from Texas; and Mr. Robertson was given more time for the expanding Corn Club composed of individuals as opposed to truly organized members. A new swine specialist replaced McVean, whom Washington had called. The total enrollment in Boys' Agricultural Clubs climbed to over 8,000 boys and some girls. For since Mrs. McKimmon and her state staff of Margaret Scott and Minnie L. Jamison had not seen it as wise to expand the subject matter of club work far beyond canning as yet, any girls inclined to enroll, but not interested in food preparation and processing, had generally ended up in one of the plant, poultry, or livestock clubs of Mr. Browne. In the case of work among Negroes, it would be 1918, with the initial appointment of Negro home agents in 19 counties under World War I emergency appropriations, before Mr. Wray could begin to pass many of his female Farm Makers' Club members into these more capable hands. In 1919, though,

5,300 Negro girls were enrolled in Canning Clubs in approximately 40 counties. In this way, Mrs. McKimmon's organized work with all club girls increased dramatically in number but not significantly in kind.

The unwieldy, if ultimately wise, division of labor between McKimmon and Browne was poignantly illustrated in the issue of *EFN* for March 24, 1917. Publicizing in a pyramid of national scope the words that would in time become the official 4-H Club motto, the design showed how boys' and girls' clubs linked rural schools and homes through stimulated interest and knowhow in canning, pigs, and poultry, as well as in corn, peanuts, cotton, and potatoes.

In view of the addition of several new Plant Clubs since 1916, as suggested in this drawing, the annual report for 1917 showed that Browne's staff had been enlarged once more. Corn, pig, and poultry specialists became special club agents. Mr. Wray also gained an assistant. He was L. E. Hall, already established at Chadbourn where he had been the local Negro agent for Columbus County. Together these two of Browne's men supervised the activities of 1,425 boys and girls, all but a few of whom were raising corn or chickens.

S. G. Rubinow, the State Club Agent's assistant since late 1916, was slated to move in the fall of 1917 to the office of Direc-



Negro members were active canners by 1919. These girls used glass jars and caps instead of tin cans.

tor of Extension B. W. Kilgore, there to undertake responsibility for the higher development of all agricultural fairs in the state. As such his work directly facilitated the exhibiting and judging of various club commodities. By autumn's end that year, Pig Club members, for example, had won more than \$800 in fair premiums, and rail car lots of club chickens had been shown at the State Fair. Furthermore, Tar Heel Corn Club members were invited to send 10-ear exhibits to the State Fair in Rubinow's native state of Texas.

T. E. Browne's new Assistant Club Agent, the man Friday, was W. Kerr Scott. His main job, however, was to set up the enrollment for yet another line of work—the Grain Club. Scott's employment had been financed by an emergency appropriation of Congress; all boys and girls club work had been put on a war basis in the early part of 1917, as a matter of fact. Black and white rural youth were made to realize their great potential service in food production, and girls in particular were inspired to food conservation efforts in two senses; they were to put up more home produce, and they were to learn more economical uses of foods in the home. Wise Governor Thomas W. Bickett appointed Mrs. McKimmon State Director of Home Economics in addition to her other responsibilities. Since 1914 her work



A. G. Oliver poses beside coop with Durham County members and leaders interested in poultry judging.

with women, in addition to girls, had been underway. But especially with the impetus of war preparedness, the number of women under the home demonstration banner grew until it was larger than the number of girls enlisted. Actual club enrollment among boys in 1917 was not as large as for 1916, mainly because the state club agents' sign-up campaign had made completion of written records a condition of membership. After the April 6 declaration of war, when all potential food producers were urgently needed, it was too late to remove the earlier stipulation. Nonetheless, many of the once wary boys signed up for food production service during April and May.

This wonderful letter arrived unsolicited in the state club office April 15, 1917:

Dear Club Agent: I am not fickle-minded and I don't want to cause confusion in our club work. I am thinking of planting corn on my three acres and in the fall sow it in wheat. Our country is calling for bread, and I think it is the club member's duty to make all they can on their club acres. I will tell you the responsibility that is resting on my shoulders, and you will know how to advise me. My father is almost an invalid. I am the oldest of seven children and I have got to make a living for them. The farm is ours and I think the ones who own the land are the ones to try the hardest to make bread. Please give me your ideas about it. This is something that has never come before, and we have got to do our best.

Yours truly,
G. R. Brown
Durham, North Carolina

Within the week Rubinow directly appealed by a letter dated April 20 for rural leadership among boys and girls in feeding their families and in signing up additional young club members to do likewise. Sixteen year-old Snyder Richardson of Union County responded by sending in a list of all the youth living on his rural route. Mount Olive Pig Club member Charles B. Vause supplied a list of his best friends to Rubinow's men, and Horace Taylor of Weaverville wrote:

I am only eleven years old, and I don't know whether I can feed a family of five; but I will do what I can. I

am a club boy aiming to raise corn, potatoes, and beans. I have my corn land plowed. It was in crimson clover and I nearly covered it with stable manure this spring. I will plant in a few days.

Combined efforts by determined youth and concerned men in Harnett County had prepared the way for the formation of the Coats Jersey Breeders Association by the fall of 1917. Twenty-seven registered Jerseys, belonging to boys, girls, and several men had been purchased with money provided by Mr. Patterson, the cashier of the Bank of Coats. Owen Odum, principal of Coats Public School, had assisted R. H. Mason, one of the State College dairy specialists, in selling the cattle shipped in from Ohio. County Agent George Cole's part had been to advise the new dairymen on fall and winter pasturing. This complex cooperative venture, while the war may have propelled it, was not the first instance of a bank in North Carolina making a loan for club boys and girls. The Bank of Warrenton in early 1916, for instance, had provided 19 Pig Club members with registered Duroc-Jersey sows, each boy's note given for the purchase price. No one knew then, however, the real value of this kind of local support for club work.

Without being replaced as State Agent of these dynamic Agricultural Club members, T. E. Browne in early 1917 had become Supervisor of Vocational Education in North Carolina public schools and professor of Vocational Education at State College. His new work was under the Smith-Hughes Act of 1916, a companion piece of legislation to Smith-Lever of 1914. However important the new work and his immense success in it may have in time become — and it was considerable — his retreat from effective leadership of the Agricultural Clubs at the outset of American military participation in World War I was a strategic mistake, both for wartime productivity and for club growth and welfare. Not until two years later, January 1919, did a club agent, successor to busy Mr. Browne, take over in Raleigh.

Besides assuming Browne's clerical chores of the spring of 1917, Rubinow was active in forming a Potato Club and helping to coordinate the work of the existing plant and livestock club agents. Prior to the agricultural fair season and his own transfer, he took charge of the third annual State Short Course attended by 600 boys and girls in August at State College. Federal

Club Agent I. W. Hill came from Washington to address the young crowd on the topic "Club Work and Our Food Problem." Everything and everyone fell in line on the subject of "Conservation." Mr. Browne also attended, still bearing the title of State Club Agent and speaking about feeding American fighters. The separate club specialists had class sessions with their declared members; selected county agents helped with the instruction. Catawba County Agent Homer B. Mask, for example, led various poultry discussions, one of which was entitled "Artificial and Natural Incubation." Athletic exercises and timely drills were led each morning by Raleigh Public Playgrounds Supervisor C. H. McDonald.

It was Assistant State Agent Rubinow himself who arranged and led, in the long-range interest of club life, the most vital session of this Short Course, however. On the evening of the third day he introduced a model Boys' and Girls' Agricultural Club meeting, complete with officers, a leader, business to conduct, a program of instruction, and recreation. Owen Nichols presided; he was president of the Durham County Federated Agricultural Clubs. Rubinow was also assisted by other members of actual clubs which he had been instrumental in organizing since 1916—coupling this improvement of club operations with an emphasis on good record keeping. The growing war effort would hamper all of these sensible efforts to organize the large Agricultural Club program, but the urgent mission of



These Lincoln County boys and girls in 1919 built this hog crate as a camp project.

this important Short Course session in August was still on the mind of T. E. Browne when he composed the 1917 annual report several months later:

It is still our hope and purpose to develop the community unit plan of club organization, and to that end we have provided a space on the enrollment card for each member to designate the school he attends, in order that we may group the members around the public schools as centers. We still feel that through the rural schools we can more easily get in touch with the boys and girls, and have prepared a circular letter, with a blank for names, to be sent to every public school in the state, by the County Agent. We have adopted the plan of having the names returned to the County Agent, rather than to this office, in order that he may promptly get in touch in any way possible with those desiring to become members. We believe that this plan has the added advantage of making the County Agent feel greater responsibility for the enrollment, and also will make the boys look more to the County Agent for leadership and instruction. This can more easily be done now than heretofore because of the fact that (due to the war) there is a county demonstration agent in practically every county in the state. An encouraging fact in connection with the club work is that we find our club members actively identified with the various movements for the development of rural life. Through the club work they are made to feel that they are really a part of the community, and through the community clubs they learn to participate in the meetings and discussions.

What more sensible rationalization of the actual situation could be envisioned? The country was at war; youth were inspired as never before to take a part in their society. The state leadership of their organization was too busy to lead them, however vital their agricultural production may be, and the leader's assistants on the state level were subject to resign or to transfer any day. A year earlier Browne, like Rubinow, had wanted improved county organization of the clubs. He had written to this effect in the January 8, 1916 *EFN* and, as follows, in the annual report for that year:

In order that the supervising officers may render more efficient service, and that rural leaders may be developed among our boys and girls, we are endeavoring to perfect definite organizations among the members of the various clubs. It is the purpose to include in the organizations members of all organized club activities of the State. The clubs provide for the local agents an opportunity to instruct the members without having to visit them all individually. The members elect the officers from among their number. A monthly program is prepared by the program committee, composed of the officers of the club, together with the county superintendent of education, the county farm demonstration and home demonstration agents. Up to the present five county clubs and 25 local or township clubs have been reported.

Whatever the county reaction at that comparatively peaceful time, it is clear that he and Mrs. McKimmon had come to an understanding. Her 1916 report observed:

Thinking it advisable that the club girls and boys should come together in community work, Mr. T. E. Browne, State Agent for Boys' Clubs, has with the cooperation of the Home Demonstration and the Farm Demonstration agents, organized 25 agricultural clubs, including in the membership canning club girls and members of corn, pig, poultry, and all other boys' clubs. These we hope to organize in every county.

Browne's first reported success had been in Wayne County where two township Agricultural Clubs were formed and in Forsyth with one in the community of Clemmons. On May 12 and 13, 1916 joint Canning, Corn, and Pig Club sessions had been held at the courthouse in Wadesboro. Anson County agents J. W. Cameron and Rosaline Redfern arranged this program in keeping with the cooperative agreement between Browne and McKimmon, both of whom came and addressed the boys and girls.

But by the end of 1917, Agricultural Club business in particular was two-fold and desperate: to mobilize for the war effort was essential; and simultaneously the clubs had to save themselves by transferring the bulk of their operations to the county

and community level, with the local schools and county agents taking greater club responsibility than ever before. It should be pointed out that Browne's community school, organized club drive (as opposed to assorted club members attending the same school but not being organized) was to McKimmon's Canning Club girls an old plan, indeed. For since 1912 it had been more common for these girls to hold group meetings, especially during the summer season, than for boys and girls in Agricultural Clubs to do so.

Among Browne's thousands, with all due respect, actual clubbing had hardly ever been realized except in the names of statewide scope, such as the Pig Club. During school sessions the different kinds of club work were conducted in class, not in meetings as such. When scattered about the countryside after the session ended, individual members were visited by state and county agents or specialists. A teacher probably came by as well in the capacity of a leader and inspected the corn or pigs or chickens. The postal service also helped keep the loose organization alive; all agents thrived on franking. This privilege, perhaps, was used to call attention to a county's summer roundup of club members or the state Short Course; only a few of the actual enrollment, however, were ever directly affected by either event. *EFN* with its valuable contents had good club exposure also. Yet the burden of the Agricultural Club work was individual or family centered; the social side of clubbing, regardless of Browne's vision, was left alone. Mrs. McKimmon, on the other hand, had always met her girls or had them met under routine but enriching circumstances.

Of course her women agents and subagents went into white or Negro homes to visit an individual member, too. But from the start it was the group meeting which Mrs. McKimmon found more efficient and more uplifting humanly. She was fond of saying that she had witnessed the "power of Demonstration" in these early meetings. She always likened those first ones of 1912 and 1913 to church meetings and recalled what fundamental issues had been touched upon. Wherever delivered, her own "sermons" instilled the value of better food, better living, and a broader vision of the world lying beyond the corn, cotton, and tobacco fields. Her Canning Club curriculum gradually expanded with equal method; from foods and nutrition to clothing for the family, then from home improvement to home management. It was her belief that this advance in subject matter,

roughly coincident with America's participation in World War I, was exactly in the order of the girl or women's expenditure of time and money in daily homemaking.

Perhaps it was through McKimmon's style of actual club organization that Browne slowly realized the kind of organization that his boys and girls needed. It is true too that McKimmon's style was always nearer the national club ideal; thus his own plans may also have come directly from Washington. Regardless, the community school plan had old North Carolina roots. In 1912, for instance, in the Alamance community of Hawfields, Mrs. Goodman, the Presbyterian preacher's wife, had become this state's first local club leader by having the community school girls take Friday afternoon cooking or canning classes in her own home. The cooperative school principal credited the girls with the meeting time. Mrs. Goodman, for her part, used Fannie Farmer's standardized cookbook to demonstrate to the girls both the utility and the art of food preparation and processing. By 1914 the 37 Canning Club counties of the state were highly organized. Each county had a chief agent; subagents were employed in areas of dense membership. In Sampson County, for example, each of 18 townships had a club, and every club had a supervisor. In 1914 there were, by contrast, 4,500 Corn Club members scattered over the state; 21 percent of them sent reports to Raleigh. The next year, the membership was down to 3,505 in the Corn Club, but the number reporting their results was up to 1,308, or nearly 38 percent. In these two years, brothers Dudley and Ledford Hall of Rowan County won the respective state contests. At least they were well organized. The wartime need for Agricultural Club reorganization became even more critical in late 1918 with Corn Club Agent Robertson's decision to become Farm Agent in Wayne County. Mr. Rubinow by then was almost completely preoccupied with county, district, and state fairs; and Emergency Club Agent Kerr Scott, the future governor and father of another, went into the Army. Now completely absorbed in his new vocational jobs, Mr. Browne was out of touch with the clubs except for an occasional official signature or appearance. He had come to view them as nothing more than existing kindergartens for the growing popular interest in Vocational Education. Of the experienced club staff left on the state level, only Mr. Wray, his assistant L. E. Hall, and poultry specialist Allen Oliver remained in place with dedication. There was swine spe-

cialist J. E. Moses also, but particularly had the war economy shortened his club schedule, so much so that two new hands, J. C. Anthony and W. W. Shay, were hired to stent him in work with adults.

Needless to say, Browne's community Agricultural Club hopes of 1917 were not realized in 1918 either. Before leaving their respective posts, Robertson and Scott had jointly organized that year's abbreviated state Short Course for which special sessions on keeping club records were planned and carried out. The number of boys and girls that could be accommodated was limited by a class of technicians which the Army also had in training at State College that August. In a farsighted, related attempt to save scarce paper and still reach the scattered membership, an "Agricultural Club Circular" had been published that April. Its purposes were manifold. One was solicitation of members with an application like the one described in the 1917 annual report. Another was a clarification of club regulations, including the stipulation that all members must complete a project record. Then came exact outlines of the most popular club work—corn, poultry, and pig—followed by briefer mention of nine additional areas. Oddly enough this 16-page circular nowhere mentioned the urgent need to organize actual local clubs for the existing membership. We may conclude that Mr. Browne, whose special idea this was, had had no hand in this bulletin's preparation. I. W. Hill and C. L. Chambers, sensing that the battle was being lost, came from Washington to assist in rallying North Carolina club youth during late June and early July. But this second year of alarm for the Agricultural Clubs is not to be characterized by the contents of an emergency bulletin or the names of Extension generals. More revealing are the cautious words of 4-year veteran John D. Wray. The Farm Makers' Club Agent's portion of the 1918 annual report began in this way:

This has been the most trying year since the beginning of this work. There have been many things to interfere, some of which were equally, if not more, important than the clubwork, and by order of the Director, received about the same attention. Personal touch is the thing that counts, but the pressure brought to bear in support of the various campaigns, such as Liberty Bonds, War Savings Stamps, Red

Cross, United War Work, and the fighting of German propaganda, prevented us from devoting as much time as we wished to the club's work.

When the atmosphere cleared up from the above work, influenza became epidemic [autumn, 1918], and absolutely tied up everything for three months. All the fairs were canceled, traveling was deemed inadvisable because the people feared the presence of a stranger, more especially those from quarantined cities. The county, as well as State agents, were handicapped in this respect. Many of the club members suffered from the . . . disease, some fatally. Many of those who escaped were impaired for work and could not gather their crops. Therefore, we had to depend, for the most part, upon estimation.

Perhaps the effort that succeeded best for Wray in 1918 was "Uncle Sam's Saturday Service League." Its nearly 5,000 members pledged to work Saturday afternoons until the war was over. He observed, however, that "in view of the great food problem facing the country these little patriots have continued their work and are soliciting new members and sending me their names daily."

Clearly the armistice of November 11, 1918 was not the end of the food and health problems gripping North Carolina and exposing the various clubs to their first real tests of adequacy. Early in the year, Governor Bickett's proclamation calling the reserves to the colors had included also a request that all boys between the ages of 8 and 18 take part in the productive work of the Agricultural Clubs. In a more receptive mood toward the organized community club plan than previously, the assembled county agents in February had pledged themselves to a 100 per cent increase in enrollment. In fact, approximately 20,000 boys and girls were enlisted, but the credit was due largely to the already proven confederates of club work, the rural teachers and their county superintendents. (The national membership climbed to 518,000 through similar efforts elsewhere.) Perhaps the burdens of work with adult farmers explains the North Carolina county agents' broken pledges of club support; the position of assistant county agent had not evolved at that time. Certainly the resignations from the state club staff, Mr. Browne's consuming preoccupations with his new duties, and



Mask

the awful ravages of flu which closed down not only fairs but most schools as well meant that however productive the kids of 1918 actually were, the campaign to extend the community club concept was not won. This Hindenburg line of complications could not be broken.

Among Mrs. McKimmon's people, as already related, there had been an actual decrease in effective club work among girls. Yet on both the food and health care fronts, her combined membership of white and Negro girls and women numbered over 21,000 in organized clubs. Despite the temporary curtailment of traditional activities among

girls, the war demands and the seige of influenza, according to the State Agent, were two unexpected yet fulfilled opportunities for proving the worthiness of organizing rural communities in home demonstration work.

The different sobering reports of 1918 still did not kill Mr. Browne's intention to force county farm agents to organize his club membership by communities. The most hopeful portion of that annual report set forth his old plan with one important new feature:

With the coming of the year 1919 the plan of reorganization contemplates a devotion of larger energies to the development of the community club plan and Mr. H. H. B. Mask, who comes into the service as assistant State agent in farm demonstration work, with extensive experience in the development of the community club idea, will prove invaluable in the putting into effect this plan.

Catawba County had been the main setting of Homer Mask's extensive community development experience. Among other accomplishments he had organized and directed as county agent not only clubs but also the Farm-Life School of

Newton in educational poultry work. Mr. Browne's worthy thought concluded:

It is the positive conviction of those in charge that with the extensive development of club work and the enlarged duties of county agents, the ultimate success of this activity is dependent upon a thorough development of the organized community club, so that the county agents, upon whom the organization of club work is to be placed, can supervise and direct the club work in these organized groups, rather than attempting to do it with individual members. Not only will the organized community club plan greatly reduce the demands upon the county agents' time, but it has the additional benefit of developing the community idea among the children and parents, developing leaders for other community activities and forming the permanent community unit, through which our extension activities may be directed.

These, at last, were T. E. Browne's final club words. They describe sociology, and they specify for his long-overdue successor two primary tasks: the improvement of local club organization and the placing of program control on the county level. These state objectives were national goals also, having been established at a meeting of northern and western state club agents held in Washington, February 15-22, 1918. We see that while he lost effective sight of the 4-H name and emblem after 1915, busy T. E. Browne did not lose complete touch with the national club movement.

In January 1919 C. R. Hudson was still State Farm agent. While Mr. Browne as State Club Agent had never been a direct employee of Hudson, Homer Mask was hired as Assistant State Farm Agent and Supervisor of Boys' Agricultural Clubs. This administrative development by itself would improve Mask's chances of cooperating with the county agents. Moreover, until recently he had been one of them himself. There is no clear indication, however, that the practical distance separating Jane S. McKimmon and T. E. Browne would be lessened by the arrival of Homer Mask. McKimmon was State Home Demonstration Agent, and as such was on par with Mask's boss, her original office mate. Her assistant on par with Mask was Laura M. Wingfield. To assist Mask, Mr. Wray and Mr. Hall were still

devoted to Farm Makers' Club activities. Both J. C. Anthony and J. E. Moses resigned during 1919 from the Pig Club agency, leaving only W. W. Shay; but he, like Poultry Club veteran Oliver, was now assigned to both adult and youth Extension in Animal Industry. This culling of the state club staff is additional evidence that club work and county farm Extension work were to be virtually synonymous in 1919. There were some financial incentives for a contrary effort, however, since war emergency appropriations continued in effect until June. These funds in March enabled Mask to hire S. J. Kirby, an agronomist, as state Plant Club agent.

Given Mask's own interests in poultry, it is not surprising that the enrollment figures for 1919 indicate that Poultry Clubs led, with Pig Club membership second, and Corn third. Out front of all counties in project work was Catawba, which monthly marketed more than \$30,000 worth of chickens and eggs. A boxcar load of club products reached the State Fair from there. Other good reports surfaced. The purebred sow and boar population of the entire state reached into the thousands. At the Onslow County Fair, the only registered, properly conditioned hogs were shown by club boys and girls. Five members statewide produced an average of over 100 bushels of corn to the acre; the state average yield was only 59 bushels among the membership, but the Buncombe County Corn Club was far better at 77 bushels. There were also Cotton Clubs whose reporting members averaged 814 pounds of lint to an acre. Irish potatoes, as well, had come through the war as a club commodity; in Yancey County 272 bushels were harvested on an acre. Work went on, too, in sweet potatoes, soybeans, wheat, peanuts, sheep, and in beef and dairy calves. Total enrollment for Mask in 1919 was 6,985.

Reporting for Negro Farm Maker's Clubs, Wray and Hall identified 3,010 members, from 1,728 of whom they had received varied reports, some complete, some not. Yet Agent Wray's tone in summarizing the year's work was decidedly more positive than in 1918: "The Negro boys' and girls' club work in North Carolina is fulfilling the purpose for which it was intended. It is revolutionizing the methods of farming among Negroes in many sections of the State. The lectures given in connection with meetings and demonstrations made by children in the corn, pig, and poultry clubs and a comparison of the yield under identically the same conditions, but by entirely different

methods of cultivation and fertilization, have made an indelible impression upon the minds of adult farmers." Only 15 local Negro agents were in place to assist Wray and Hall in their youth activities, and many of these men served two or three neighboring counties. For example, F. D. Wharton, located in Henderson, had charge of farm demonstration among Negroes in Vance, Warren, and Granville. Negro boys and girls statewide produced club commodities valued at almost \$100,000, despite the disadvantages which made organizing actual clubs difficult if not impossible.

If we ignore the statistics of 1919 club productivity, the organized community club plan had not worked well among white youth and agents either. State Farm Agent Hudson commended the new spirit of cooperation existing between certain county agents and state specialists but also saw need for improvement. It was Agricultural Club Supervisor Mask, however, who spoke more specifically, directing the county agents' attention to club songs and rural sociology.

At first glance these two themes of his annual statement seem unconnected. He believed that certain songs would put better agricultural principles into the minds of club members. He also saw routine club work both as a forerunner for better agriculture and agricultural methods and as a "wonderful factor in the life of a boy on the farm." Therefore, Mask concluded, "club work should be made an essential part of county agent work." He mentioned also the advantages for the agents, in efficiency and in community development, arising in the organization of community clubs; but, he noted, "The task of organizing such clubs in each county . . . proved to be too great, with our State force reduced, and the methods being new to many of the agents." Mask did praise some of his county associates:

The following county agents were the most successful in the organization of such clubs: C. C. Proffit of Rutherfordton; W. L. Smarr of Lincoln; J. W. Bason of Warren; U. A. Miller of Alexander; J. C. Anthony of Harnett; R. D. Goodman of Cabarrus; F. G. Tarbox of Halifax; W. G. Yeager of Davidson; M. W. Wall of Northampton; E. S. Vanatta of Orange; D. L. Latham of Onslow; N. K. Rowell of Chowan; and R. E. Lawrence of Transylvania. Monthly meetings were held for the study of literature and problems of club work in general. These meetings offer great advantages in

a social way, as well as development in leadership.

(There is no clue why Catawba County was not on the list.)

Two features in addition to his belief in the educational powers of song and the destiny of organized community clubs deserve more than passing comment. One is the upgraded quality of agricultural fairs across the state, doubtless testimony to the efforts of Mr. Rubinow and certainly an encouragement to all club exhibitors. It seemed to Mask that the fairs' judging contests were an aid in training boys and girls as well as a way of illustrating to the public the widespread need for more agricultural education and efficiency. The other feature of note took up three sentences in the 1919 annual report; yet for what they introduced into club life, even the separate words were monumental: "During the year, 20 or more county encampments were held. These encampments were from 2 to 3 days duration. The boys and girls were brought together in this way for recreation, inspiration and instruction."

According to *EFN*, July 19, 1919, the first of these camps was scheduled July 21 through 24 in Warren County. In the *Warren Record* for July 25 ran the following account of this unprecedented adventure in North Carolina club life.

***Camp Outing Great
Moving Pictures Please and
Games Furnish Fun
State Representatives, County Agents
and Assistants
Spend Four Days Profitably at the
Graham High School***

Numbers of Warren county young people have had a delightful outing and learned many valuable lessons concerning the problems of life from a camping trip at the Graham Academy this week. The rain made the trip to Amos Mill, the camp site, an impossibility, but the program was carried thru perfectly here and every minute given over to one form of activity or another.

County Home Demonstration Agent Miss Annie Lee Rankin, Farm Agent J. W. Bason assisted by Mrs. W. D. Rodgers, Jr., Miss Lottie Bell, Miss Dora Beck,

Mr. W. A. Connell and several State workers including Mr. J. C. Black, Mr. Sam Kirby, and Mrs. Mattie Henley have guided the activity of those present toward constructive citizenship.

Moving pictures by Mr. J. C. Black, Bureau of Community Service, were the source of much pleasure Tuesday and Wednesday nights. Not only did the members of the camping party witness the films but many citizens of the town enjoyed this distinctively educational feature. Tuesday night educational and comedy films were shown. Wednesday night was given over to a presentation of "America's Answer" and a reel of comedy.

The girls of the party have been cooking and a word picture of the menu tells of fried chicken, ham, eggs, cake, and sandwiches. Watermelon and ice cream have also been served. Each member of the party brought a chicken, a dozen eggs, and a cake as well as two dollars in cash, and this has provided a menu delicious and abundant.

All the lecturers were delivered in the Academy except a talk and demonstration of "Shampooing" which was given in the Sanitary Barber Shop by Mrs. S. J. Burrows. Interest in all the lecturers has been good and the occasion which ended Thursday, in the opinion of the agents, has been one much enjoyed and of great worth.

Mrs. Dora Beck greatly pleased the party by giving several stories and Mrs. W. D. Rodgers devoted her time and ability to teaching singing. Games of every description also came in for great popularity.

A study of the program will be interesting.

MONDAY, JULY 21

12:00 noon Lunch

1:00 p.m. Getting Camp in order

6:00 p.m. Supper

7:30 p.m. Welcome-County Agent

8:15 p.m. Songs and games

9:30 p.m. Taps

TUESDAY, JULY 22

- 6:00 a.m. Reveille*
- 7:30 a.m. Breakfast*
- 9:00 a.m. Chickens and cracked corn — Mr. Mask*
- 10:00 a.m. The Two Additional H's — Mr. Mask*
- 11:00 a.m. Recreation*
- 11:15 a.m. Manual Training — Boys — Bason,
Mask, Kirby
A Study in Clothes — Girls —
Mrs. Henley*
- 12:30 p.m. Dinner*
- 1:30 p.m. Good Manners — Miss Rankin*
- 2:30 p.m. Recreation*
- 6:00 p.m. Supper*
- 7:00 p.m. A Study in Nature — Mr. Kirby*
- 8:30 p.m. Moving Pictures*
- 10:00 p.m. Taps*

WEDNESDAY, JULY 23

- 6:00 a.m. Reveille*
- 7:30 a.m. Breakfast*
- 10:00 a.m. Our Sunday School — Mr. J. Edward
Allen*
- 11:00 a.m. Recreation*
- 11:15 a.m. Manual Training — Boys — Bason,
Mask, Kirby
Pine Needle Basketry — Girls*
- 12:30 p.m. Dinner*
- 1:30 p.m. Why I joined the Club — Club Members*
- 2:30 p.m. Shampoo and care of hair — Mrs. S. J.
Burrows*
- 6:00 p.m. Supper*

VISITING NIGHT

- 7:30 p.m. Program by Girls and Boys*
- 8:30 p.m. Moving Pictures*
- 10:00 p.m. Taps*

THURSDAY, JULY 24

- 6:00 a.m. Reveille*
- 7:30 a.m. Breakfast*

8:30 a.m. *Care of nails and manicure — Miss Rankin*
10:00 a.m. *Recreation*
11:00 a.m. *Rustic Furniture — Boys*
How to beautify your rooms — Girls —
Mrs. Henley
12:30 p.m. *Dinner*
2:00 p.m. *Break Camp*

Those present were: Arline Geohegan, Elizabeth Powell, Wyatt Duncan, Herbert Haithcock, Keeling Hardy, Cecil Pope, Charles Jones, Elizabeth and Roberta Williams, Charles Davis, John Newell, Jr., James Connell, Hattie and Norma Connell, Jeff Terrell, Elizabeth Rooker, Helen Rodgers, and Alice Bobbitt. State Department representatives, the Home and Farm Agents and assistants were present throughout the camp.

Those in charge greatly appreciate the use of the Academy and the many courtesies extended to make the occasion a success.

It was not the size of the gathering or the weather conditions that mattered chiefly. It was the cooperativeness—among the county agents and town's people as well as State Club Agent Mask, his assistant S. J. Kirby, and one of Mrs. McKimmon's district agents, Mrs. Henley. That the entire camp was mindful of 4-H is clear from Homer Mask's Tuesday morning discussion entitled "The Two Additional H's." His concentration would have been on Heart and Health. Borne out by the other adults in recreation and manual training classes as well as in the clothing, manicure, and hair care demonstrations; the whole clover flourished. The boys and girls were given their parts to perform also. J. Edward Allen, who came on Wednesday morning for a devotional period, was the newly appointed Superintendent of Warren County Schools. It had been his support of the camping idea that saved the day when midsummer rains made the original tent camp at Amos Mill impractical. And he was not the only Warrenton resident who took part in this historic outing. When the four busy days were over, the girls carried home much more than their pine needle baskets, we can be sure. The boys, on the other hand, probably carried the baskets for them.

History should take note of one additional instance of friendship in this Warren County camp. Miss Rankin, the Home Agent, was a steadfast friend of youth. It was she who had helped to seal a future in the initial Canning Clubs in Guilford County in the summer of 1911. During the more recent war and flu epidemic, she had come temporarily from Warrenton to Raleigh, at Mrs. McKimmon's request, to operate the improvised diet kitchen in a large emergency hospital for young soldiers and students. Inaugurating the North Carolina 4-H Camping Program did not seem one step out of her destined line.

In contrast to the approximately 20 encampments noted by Homer Mask, 44 similar outings in which fun and work had been combined were recorded by Mrs. McKimmon. (Doubtless some home and farm agents had reported the same camp.) Joint encampments by several counties she also noted; one for Northampton, Hertford, and Bertie had gathered in early August at Chowan College at Murfreesboro; in the same area where a decade before the first sanctioned club for North Carolina's rural boys had been organized, club camping was now taking hold. According to Northampton Home Agent Sarah Padgett:

There were one hundred girls and one hundred boys present. . . . The college was turned over to us and we carried our own food. Each child was given a list of just what he or she should bring, and from these supplies we enjoyed many a camping meal as well as those in the dining hall. Each day the girls had lessons in cookery, millinery, basketry, and canning, and in the afternoons indulged in swimming in the nearby streams, or in games. The evenings were devoted to joint programs, including lectures, music, pictures, and an amateur play.

At these first camps the joys of music were combined with the more instructive pleasures of club songs. Agricultural sentiments were inculcated as the campers generated a new identity as club members. In recognition of this development, Mask printed eight stanzas of the "Boys' Agricultural Clubs Song" in his 1919 report. The songwriter was Mr. Hudson, and his composition, known also as the "4-H Live at Home Song" and simply as the "Club Song," honored the memory of Dr. Knapp and taught the boys and girls to do likewise.

At least one other man on the Extension staff had written a song to go with his work. The following powerful lyrics by Negro Assistant Club Agent L. E. Hall appeared in this same annual publication:

Some say we should make money
And buy our home supplies,
But experience and science both teach us
They would deceive with lies.

We'll grow our home supplies;
We'll grow our home supplies;
We never expect to give the struggle over,
But grow our home supplies.

Specially conceived lyrics of this kind had first surfaced among Mrs. McKimmon's forces during the summer of 1915. It may have been a composition of Mrs. E. E. Balcomb of Greensboro that inspired both Hudson and Hall. Called "It's a Carolina Farm for Me," this piece was first sung by Canning Club Agents in training at Woman's College that June. At the joint Wadesboro school for Canning and other club girls and boys in May 1916 a slightly revised version was sung by members as the club song. Its widest distribution came later, however, on the inside cover of the famous 4-H canning and preserving circular of 1918. The song's originality, in both its clever wording and its uniqueness in club affairs for the state as well as the nation, warrants its inclusion here. It would be 1927, by contrast, before Fannie R. Buchanan, rural sociologist from Iowa, published "Dreaming," her initial song for 4-H girls. Her popular "Plowing Song" for boys, calling further attention to 4-H music, soon followed, making possible the first *National 4-H Song Book* in 1929. More than a decade earlier, Tar Heel club members had been singing this song and spreading it in a circular all around the country:

IT'S A CAROLINA FARM FOR ME

In North Ca-ro-li-na we live well,
Tho war makes prices high;
For we can raise what we can eat,
And we don't have to buy;
Hoo-oo-ray! Hoo-oo-ray! Oh, we don't have to buy;
For we can raise what we can eat,
And we don't have to buy.

CHORUS

Hoo-oo-ray! Hoo-oo-ray! For crop di-ver-si-ty!
The Tar-heel can live well,
Tho he neither buy nor sell.
IT'S A CA-RO-LI-NA FARM FOR ME!

And we can eat what we can raise,
And we don't have to sell;
So, if they won't buy cotton crops,
Why, let them go _____ a spell.
Hoo-oo-ray! Hoo-oo-ray! Oh we don't have to sell;
So, if they won't buy cotton crops,
Why, let them go _____ a spell.

And we can can what we can't eat,
Can eat what we can can.
"We can," 's the plan. We plan to can.
We can! We can! We can!
Hoo-oo-ray! Hoo-oo-ray! Can eat what we can can.
"WE CAN," 's the plan. We plan to can.
WE CAN! WE CAN! WE CAN!

The CANNING GIRLS AND CORN CLUB BOYS
Will make the State our pride,
When they have shown what can be grown
With crops DI-VER-SI-FIED.
Hoo-oo-ray! Hoo-oo-ray! Will make the State our pride,
When they have shown what can be grown
With crops DI-VER-SI-FIED.

Although the concluding theme of this song is crop diversification, the union of McKimmon's girls and the Corn Club boys in the last stanza's first line was a good sign for the future. When these lyrics were first printed as sheet music, probably in 1918, another good sign for the slowly coming times appeared on the back cover. The unknown printer spaced four large H's as if each one were centered on one of four clover leaves. There was no clover in the design, however. Given the comparatively low profile of the 4-H emblem during these years of stress, even this approximation of the accepted symbol seems significant.

In May 1919, as a result of a February conference of Home and Farm Agents, a bulletin entitled "Suggested Community Club Programs" had been issued by the Division of Home Demonstration Work. It contained the text of four songs, "Who Won the War?," "The Lay of the Hen That Lays," "Keep the Club

Work Growing,” and “The Farmer Feeds Them All.” In addition there was a list of 34 books containing more songs, plus games, dances, stories, and popular plays for young people.

In fact, this late-winter joint conference had had a much larger purpose than simply providing songs and other entertainment or recreation for members of the proposed community clubs: rural men and women were to be organized in the same movement. Thus this bulletin which grew out of the conference included an outline for community club programs suitable for adults as well as youth. A model constitution and by-laws for each proposed organization stipulated that “any interested community man, woman or child” was eligible for membership and that sociability, neighborliness, and cooperation were objectives equal in importance with the demonstration of better methods, conservation, and community improvement.

Plans were established for the different age groups and sexes to meet both together and separately. The useful bulletin even went one step further and supplied the rural citizens with 11 complete community club programs. With specific choices left to local people, each program called for several songs. Two of these outlines will illustrate the spirit and value of this new cooperative undertaking.

COMMUNITY CLUB PROGRAM: I
Subject: “Some of the Things Extension
Work Has Done.”

1. Business meeting.
2. Song — “Canning Club Song” — Girls.
3. Story — Achievements of Our Club Girls — Club member.
4. What Home Demonstration Work did for one woman — Club Woman.
5. Song.
6. The success of one corn or pig club member — Club boy.
7. What Farm Demonstration Work has done for our county — Local man.
8. Planting and planning for canning — Club girl.
9. Discussion: Home waterworks and the supply for family, stock, hogs, and poultry.
10. Song — “Work for the Night is Coming.”

COMMUNITY CLUB PROGRAM: II

Business Meeting.

1. Song.
2. Current events.
3. Recitation — Club boy dressed in overalls.
4. What and how I feed my pig — Club girl.
5. A Legacy for Your Children — Reading by club woman. (*Progressive Farmer*, May 11, page 26.)
6. Why Johnnie Left the Farm — Club boy.
7. Hog Cholera: How to prevent and what to do in case of an outbreak — Club man.
8. The family garden — Club woman.
9. Discussion: Shall This Community Have a Fair?
10. Community Singing.

“Give your message to the people as a whole, and not individuals. Organized effort makes for strength.” This was the underlying reasoning of the women who put this material together. No one should ask why it was to the women agents that Extension turned for this important job. It was they who knew best about community club organization and development in North Carolina. In 1915, for example, had appeared the first edition of their circular entitled “Plan for Community Club Work in the Study of Foods and Household Conveniences.” (Its author was Minnie L. Jamison, McKimmon’s second assistant.) The range of the new vision was revealed by the fact that not state staffers but home agents in Davidson, Catawba, and Transylvania counties did most of the 1919 writing. Mattie Henley, the avid camper on McKimmon’s enlarged state staff of six, served as editor.

Community organization, of course, was also one of Homer Mask’s chief interests. It is clear from the pages of *EFN* that his recent arrival on the state club scene did not hamper him. In March he reported that boys doing poultry work in the Northampton community of Seaboard had proven one of his first pronouncements: that club work was not only educational but good business experience as well. The Canning Club girls had long since proved this with their standard 4-H brands. Now the Seaboard boys had supplied themselves with letterhead stationery, an asset in their business of shipping eggs by rail to a large distributor in Norfolk. A second activity to which Mask pointed with a keen sense of community pride was the May 1919 victory



Setting up exercises for boys at the 1916 State College Short Course.

parade in Lexington, an event in which the boys and girls carrying club banners far outnumbered the soldiers who were returning to their Davidson County communities from Europe. John D. Wray was also community-minded as never before; in a June issue of *EFN* he supplied human interest accounts of a number of Negro community functions.

The cooperative community club adventure with the farm agents did not mean another abatement in McKimmon's customary club work with girls, such as the war had caused. For the year 1919 she reported 411 girls' clubs, compared to 653 clubs for women, in addition to 226 of the new community clubs. The club curriculum for girls was widening everywhere. In Lincoln County the home agent enrolled 175 girls in a successful biscuit campaign. A more customary kind of work, poultry, caught on as never before among other girls; a total of 1,966 belonged to nearly 200 such clubs in 34 counties. Mr. Oliver, the seasoned poultry specialist, had simply found 34 receptive home agents in counties whose farm agents were not ready, or willing, or able to cooperate with him. Joint county work did hatch in places. At the State Fair, for example, Anson County members, who were encouraged by their home and farm agent, won almost \$75 in premiums. Gardening, canning, and preserving still did well, too. Two hundred seventy-two girls were virtually

self-supporting as a result. Club butter and cheese also began to appear on the market and at fairs in the fall.

Another thing to be learned from the summer of 1919 was more directly related to the camp spirit. What was the effect of organized camping by counties on statewide short courses? The Agricultural Clubs had been gathering hundreds of boys and a few girls in Raleigh since 1915. The annual report of 1919 provided a brief answer to the new question: "During August, the Boys' State Short Course was held at West Raleigh, at which one hundred and twenty-five boys from various parts of the State were present." Fewer boys had never been registered, and not a single girl seems to have been expected. In 1915, by contrast, there had been 222 boys and one girl; on July 22, 1916 their picture had been used in *EFN* to promote 1916's course. The attendance that second year of 355 boys and girls was probably a national record, broken by the 600 boys and girls who showed up at State College in August 1917. One possible explanation for this large turnout is that in June Mr. Rubinow had announced that Mrs. McKimmon's Canning Club girls were extended a cordial invitation to the 1917 course. In the face of this unexpected crowd, President Riddick of the College had commented that the campus existed to serve and that "the greater it grows the more responsibility it assumes." The 1918



Club members board the cars for a tour of Raleigh during the 1917 meeting.

gathering of Agricultural Club boys and girls, as earlier stated, was necessarily limited to 387 to make way for military classes.

While the new club camping experience plus the war displacements cut into the size of the 1919 State Short Course, the organization of the actual event, more than any previous course, illustrated the new role of the counties in the state club plan. County agents, for example, were drafted for large scale committee service as the following chart demonstrates:

SHORT COURSE ORGANIZATION

C. R. Hudson, State Agent
H. H. B. Mask, Assistant State Agent,
Supervisor Club Short Course

SUBJECT-MATTER AND CLASS SUPERVISORS

A. G. Oliver, State Poultry Club Agent,
W. W. Shay, State Pig Club Agent
S. J. Kirby, Specialist in Plant Clubs, Crops, and Soils

SHORT COURSE INSTRUCTORS

W. F. Pate, Agronomist	J. P. Pillsbury, Horticulturist
V. R. Herman, Agronomist	S. G. Rubinow, Director of
R. Y. Winters, Agronomist	Fairs
E. R. Raney, Farm Machinery Specialist	

COUNTY AGENT ASSISTANTS

C. C. Proffitt	J. R. Sams
J. A. Arey	E. D. Bowditch
C. E. Miller	E. F. Fletcher
C. L. Gowan	J. C. Anderson
J. C. Phelps	C. S. McLeod
N. E. Winters	J. P. Kerr
G. D. Burroughs	W. G. Yeager
O. O. Dukes	E. S. Vanatta
E. W. Gaither	D. S. Coltrane
Zeno Moore	J. W. Cameron
E. D. Weaver	J. C. Anthony

E. S. Millsaps, District Agent, in Charge Registration, Room and Class Assignments.

COUNTY AGENT ASSISTANTS

S. R. Bivins	R. W. Johnson
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E. S. Millsaps, Jr.
J. H. Speas
J. E. Chandler
Jesse Murray

F. G. Tarbox, Jr.
J. W. Goodman
N. K. Rowell
J. P. Herring

COUNTY AGENT ASSISTANTS

John Deal
Frank Fleming
R. K. Craven
R. T. Melvin
H. L. Miller
O. W. Collins
J. L. Holliday
J. E. Dodson

Z. T. Koonce
R. W. Pou
R. M. Digney
R. D. Goodman
R. L. Edwards
W. H. Chamblee
M. W. Mackie

J. M. Gray, Manager, Play and Recreational Activities

N. B. Stevens, District Agent, Supervisor Play Leaders

Byron O. Lutman, Boys' Work Director, City Y.M.C.A. Instructor

COUNTY AGENT ASSISTANTS

W. L. Smarr
R. L. Hough
U. A. Miller
J. L. Thurman
G. W. Falls
J. W. Nyegaard
B. T. Ferguson
J. C. Brammer
M. G. James
J. W. Williamson

C. H. Stanton
R. W. Gray
H. E. Nelson
J. W. Bason
J. L. Dove
F. E. Patton
R. V. Hood
H. L. Boyd
J. W. Lindley

O. F. McCrary, District Agent, Supervisor Song and Yell Leaders, P. W. Price, Instructor

COUNTY AGENT ASSISTANTS

F. S. Walker
R. R. McIver
S. S. Stabler
D. W. Roberts
A. G. Hendren
W. F. Reece
L. W. Anderson
D. L. Latham
A. M. Johnson

J. T. Lazar
A. K. Robinson
M. W. Wall
R. E. Lawrence
J. H. Hampton
J. A. Goodwin
H. S. Pool
C. A. Ledford
R. P. McCracken

F. H. Jeter, Agricultural Editor, Official Photographer for Short Course

As Catawba Farm Agent, Homer Mask had assisted with the 1917 Short Course himself. Of special importance in his 1919 plan was O. F. McCrary's committee of Song and Yell Leaders. They were the cheerleaders. The instructor, P. W. "Daddy" Price, was a young faculty member who later became the first director of the N. C. State College Band. James M. Gray headed up another important short course activity that was closely related to camping activities: play and recreation. Gray was Farm Agent for the Mountain District, which led the state in number of organized Agricultural Clubs.

The examination of this duty roster for the 1919 Short Course invites also a brief inquiry into these arrangements for previous years. In 1915 the club course at the College was in keeping with 13 county schools arranged during the early summer, all meant to instruct club members in the fundamental principles of plant, animal, and poultry production. In Raleigh, according to T. E. Browne, "The forenoons of each day were devoted to lectures by members of the college faculty and Experiment Station and State Department of Agriculture staffs, and the boys were given a taste of real college life. The afternoons were devoted to excursions over the college and Experiment Station farms, and to trips over the city as guests of the City of Raleigh. The evenings were given over to illustrated lectures on agricultural subjects." For 1916 the members were organized into 10 companies, with one of the older boys as captain of each company. "The work was arranged so as to have the boys divided into sections, and the entire agricultural faculty, together with several of the teachers of agriculture in farm-life schools, was utilized in the teaching of these boys. The forenoons were devoted to instruction, the afternoons to judging and trips of observation, and the evenings to entertainment." That experimentation in both organization of the crowd and use of time was a part of the yearly process is obvious. 1917 offered another possibility. Three farm life teachers; three members of the Class of 1918 at the College; and two older Corn Club members, Owen Nichols of Durham County and Bill Hicks, had charge of the crowd of 600 divided into seven sections. The vital substance of this wartime course, with more county agents taking active part, has been discussed already, as has the abbreviated 1918 version, when "club members were organized into groups, with county agents in charge of the various groups and

county agents and other extension specialists teaching them." Thus by 1919 the organization of the state Short Course primarily for boys had been worked out, but the gradual surge of attention given in Raleigh to club recreation had also given birth to county camps where organized play, not study, had first priority.

It was also in 1919 that Mrs. McKimmon, assisted by Eastern District Agent Cornelia Morris, arranged the initial state Short Course for a selected few of her club girls. With her characteristic belief in slow growth and expansion of any Extension program, McKimmon had held all earlier courses on the local or county level. Given the novelty of a statewide course for girls, therefore, it would be unsound to explain her low attendance by pointing to the new and popular fulfillment of county club camping. Mrs. McKimmon wrote: "The first special short course for club girls held at the North Carolina College for Women began September 8th and ended September 13th. The attendance of 18 would have been trebled could it have been held earlier." The organizational as well as the instructional and recreational features already pointed out in the most recent short courses held at State College, this daily outline of the Greensboro course reflects:

8:30 - 10:00 Cookery, Section I
8:30 - 10:00 Sewing, Section II
10:00 - 11:30 Cookery, Section III
10:00 - 11:30 Sewing, Section I
12:00 - 12:20 Personal Hygiene, Tuesday to Friday, Inclusive
2:00 - 3:30 Millinery, Tuesday to Friday, Inclusive
3:30 - 4:30 Basketry, Tuesday and Wednesday
3:30 - 4:15 House Decoration, Thursday and Friday
4:30 - 6:00 Recreation, games, songs and yells.

Both county home agents and instructors from Woman's College did the teaching. On the opening evening, Professor Brown, Director of Music at that College, directed community singing. Later evenings there were two moving picture shows and a stunt night.

One way of assessing the entire summer's varied club programs in 1919 is to say that considerably more campers spent a week at Chowan College's tri-county encampment than attended the combined state Short Courses at State and Woman's

College. There is no factual error in this statement, but it probably misrepresents the main point. If county home and farm agents were ever to take chief responsibility for the club organization, instructional and recreational county camps were initially more important achievements than short courses at the state level, the county roles in the Raleigh and Greensboro events notwithstanding. Thus in the first year of the widely sung club songs and the popular county club camp, certain counties had, perhaps unwittingly, worthily celebrated the end of North Carolina's first decade of work in rural youth clubs. Looked at from our perspective, however, 1919 was not even half way along the tedious way from 1915 to 1925.

While World War I's emergency appropriations had provided funds for increasing all county Extension services for whites and Negroes alike, by war's end the actual momentum, disregarding the level of funding, was with programs for white adults. Rural adults, both black and white, were more receptive than ever before to Extension. There were a number of reasons; two can be mentioned here. If science had been the answer to increased productivity and conservation during the war, why not follow science to prosperity in peace? Those whose weapons had been plows or pressure canners and sealing irons for a couple of seasons were not ready to give up their personal struggle after the military armistice. Moreover, during the war, a majority of the first members in all kinds of rural youth clubs had reached adulthood. Extension's pup farmers, for instance, had become war dogs. Having been reared to respect an agent's advice, they now expected continued assistance. With the cutting back of state and county staffs, therefore, the various youth clubs could expect only the scraps of an agent's time. In plainer terms, membership in all of the clubs declined as the number of professional workers settled to the lower post-war level.

There is another reason for pausing at the threshold of 1920 in our search for the popular realization of 4-H in name and emblem. Up to that time in North Carolina, undoubtedly the largest membership in any separate club had belonged to the Corn Club. And certainly that work had recently done its share and more in the provision of vital feed and food. The cribs of Carolina had been filled many times. But of all club work, Corn Club work was also probably the most misguided, the falsest in educational terms. Among others, I. O. Schaub eventually rec-

ognized it as such. After the crop was harvested, for example, and the yield and cost were recorded, the things chiefly celebrated were the most beautiful ears. Thousands of boys here and elsewhere must have spent literally thousands of hours both seeking the stellar ears and rating corn show entries in terms of beauty alone. But would the ear of corn scoring the highest on the corn score card necessarily make the best seed corn? "When some of the doubters," Schaub wrote, "tried it out by comparing under uniform conditions seed from low scoring ears with those having a high score it was found there was not really much correlation and gradually that type of corn show passed into history." That day had not arrived in most of North Carolina by 1920, however. This fact must be kept in mind by those who wonder why many club veterans actually needed continued attention from farm agents as adults. On the other hand, this old criticism of the Corn Club never meant that all educational features of this particular club were suspect. For several early years, as already shown, the white club boys producing the top three corn yields in North Carolina had been given scholarships to N. C. State by the State Board of Agriculture and the Hastings Seed Company of Atlanta.



Herman Peebles in his field of championship corn that won him a club scholarship to A&T.

The year 1916 had seen two corn champions among the state's club members for the first time. Herman Peebles, a Wake County Negro, won an A&T College scholarship valued at \$50; the College Alumni Association was the donor. The other winner was Allison Overman, a white youth from Wayne County. His yield of corn produced for him, not a scholarship, but a certificate of merit signed by Governor Bickett, a gold medal donated by *The Progressive Farmer*, and an assortment of trees and plants given by two different nurseries.

In the midst of 1919's deluge of club activities, too late for that year's corn crop, appeared a bulletin entitled "Growing Corn." It made, for instance, better sense out of seed selection. Its author was Mask's Plant Club agent S. J. Kirby, hired in March. It was May before he got the bulletin done; and before the 1920 crop was in the ground, Kirby had resigned, going in February to be Farm Agent in his native Johnston County. There was no money in Raleigh to hire a replacement. It was up to Kirby's bulletin to cover the state, and that was, in fact, the new Extension idea.

Mask's annual report for 1920 opened in exactly that frame of reference:

The work has been conducted as a county agent project as heretofore. The county agent has supervision of the work in the county. This office and the specialists have rendered such assistance as requested, and have promoted the best interest of the work.

As an illustration of his promotion of the "best interest of the work," the State Club Supervisor, in place of last year's club song, inserted next in his text the following plan of work which he had distributed to all county farm agents in January.

Suggested County Plan of Work for Boy's and Girls' Clubs

Scope

1. (a) A minimum of six communities should be organized with a total minimum membership of seventy-five.

Projects

2. (a) As few lines of work or projects as possible should be used.
- (b) Five or more members in a club should be engaged in the same project.

Organization

3. (a) Each community should be organized into a club with the following officers: President, vice president, secretary-treasurer, and local leader.
- (b) The local leader should be an adult especially interested in boys and girls and willing to devote some time in assisting the agent in directing club work in the community.
- (c) Local leaders should be instructed through personal calls, letters, bulletins, and special meetings.
- (d) Each club, when organized, should be reported immediately to the state office.
- (e) Literature for members should be sent to the local leader for distribution.

Meetings

4. (a) A minimum of one meeting a month should be held.
- (b) Meetings should be both educational and social.
- (c) Each member should report from his record book work accomplished from one meeting to another. (This will encourage the keeping of records.)
- (d) At least one letter or bulletin or both should be furnished each member monthly.
- (e) The important phases of each project should be demonstrated by the agent, specialist, or local leader.
5. There should be one county club encampment.
6. All members should show their club products at the county fair.
7. Each club should send at least one representative to the State Short Course.
8. Where possible a car of club exhibits should be sent to the State Fair.
9. All records should be in the county agent's office not later than November 15.
10. Funds should be provided to award the club emblem to each member completing the work in a creditable way.

The word "projects" came into the Tar Heel club vocabulary with this plan. Prior to this time, a member's yearly work in poultry, for instance, had been exclusively called a poultry demonstration, an indication that the work was an extended demonstration of the best current methods in the specialist's or agent's literature. It would be several years before this new usage took root. Also the term "local leader," through this plan,

began to replace older terms like "club adviser" and "sub-agent."

This outline, in short, was the national club plan in complete form. It had not appeared in its full light in North Carolina before 1920, although both Browne and McKimmon had made some use of it. The "club emblem" referred to in item 10 is the 4-H emblem. Given the wholeness of the plan and the period of preparation preceding its wide distribution, we can understand Mask's disappointment when only 43 farm agents undertook its implementation in their counties. Still worse, only 36 of these men reported results to Raleigh, and of those reporting, only 23 counties had at least one organized club, for a grand total of 121. Mrs. McKimmon had had more in 1914! One reason, Mask recognized, was the heavy workload of the county agents. Another problem with his club enrollment was the traditional enrollment period, the early spring. To see if this difficulty could be overcome, he got the cooperation of agents in Swain, Graham, Jackson, Avery, and Buncombe counties and made a membership drive in November and December for the following season. Their results convinced Mask that between Thanksgiving and Christmas was the proper time to organize community clubs for the future.

There were other happy developments during that year. In May 1920 the state office of club work in Raleigh announced the first issue of *Tar Heel Clubs News*, a 4-page sheet devoted entirely to the activities of the boys and girls in the various clubs. One of its purposes, to a greater extent than *EFN*, was to take the place of circulars and timely announcements. In addition, the club paper planned to print "stories of achievement, extracts of club work from other states, and items to stimulate interest in club work." Not until 1922 would a national club news sheet begin publication in Chicago.

One of the themes of the work across this state in both of its Extension papers during 1920 was "How to Keep the Boys on the Farm." Evidence of this campaign's success came even from counties in which no farm agent was employed. County Agent Sams of Polk, crossing one day a corner of Henderson County, was flagged down by six boys who wanted him to sign them up for club work. He did so and forwarded the enrollment card to Homer Mask in Raleigh. Elsewhere a 15-year old boy had even more initiative. He typed on a postal card: "Pig Club Agent, West Raleigh, N.C. Dear Sir: Please send me information about

the Pig Club, as there is no agent in this county. Yours truly, Paul Tugman. Zionville, North Carolina, February 12, 1920. P.S. My County is Watauga."

Equally satisfying for the North Carolina Club Supervisor was the continuation of club encampments. They had been mentioned as item number 5 in the circulated plan of work for 1920. Of the 25 organized counties reporting to Mask, at least 20 had held one camp. One county undertook two: in every case the outing was held within the county. Mask had on hand 10 army surplus tents which he put on loan to the counties who requested them. These remnants of the recent war were home for two or three days for the boys or girls, each of whom brought personal bedding and food. Mornings were devoted to work, the afternoons to recreation, and the early evenings to social and inspirational programs.

The Buncombe County camp was held at Biltmore on the grounds of the famous Vanderbilt estate. Instead of tents the boys and girls enjoyed waterworks, electric lights, and good buildings with a railway station nearby. In addition, there were purebred livestock and poultry to study. However the only housing for the campers from Rutherford County, gathered at the base of Chimney Rock, was a combination of Mr. Mask's tents and the natural growth of big trees. Rugged grandeur and cold spring water rounded out the accommodations. Surveying the advantages of both styles of camping in *EFN* for August 25, State Farm Agent Hudson observed: "Young people who are kept busy on the more or less isolated farms for most of the year are entitled to some such outing as these, at least once a year. Every county, whether it has extension work or not, should provide something of this character for its young people." Hudson was of the opinion that it was actual camping, not learned, theoretical discussions of the matter, that would be effective in keeping both boys and girls contentedly on North Carolina farms.

In contrast to these county camps which were clearly local achievements, Mask's efforts to stage the state Short Course in Raleigh during August 1920 were not very productive. On one count, he was the culprit himself, however wise; he had set the minimum age of a delegate at 14. For the members who did attend, however, two historic firsts in the North Carolina club story were recorded. It was not the practical course in rope work and belt lacing that was of such moment. Neither was it the



The first state club officers ever elected here.

exciting demonstration of gas engine operation. It was this: "State officers were elected, and committees of boys were appointed to take an active part in the meeting next year." Herman Meadows from Oxford was elected president; Richard Noble of Deep Run, vice president; and Manly Oldham became secretary-treasurer. The group picture of this first slate of Agricultural Club officers for North Carolina appeared on the front page of *EFN*, September 22. In keeping with this effort to share the planning of a faltering, annual state event with

club members themselves, special leadership development classes were set up by Mask. 1920's Course, nonetheless, established a trend with 1919's; if county camping programs prospered, state short courses fell off dramatically in attendance.

Organized out-of-state travel and competition also took a big step during 1920. A livestock judging team of four members was selected at the Hickory Fair and sent, at local expense, to a regional contest at the Southeastern Fair in Atlanta. *Tar Heel Club News* publicized the event and later announced that the North Carolina team had placed 12th among 14 state teams. The Texas team which won got a free trip to the Royal Livestock Show in London. All was not lost here, however. North Carolina club members in various contests including livestock judging won over \$2,000 in cash prizes at home that autumn.

Farm Makers' Clubs in 1920 were handicapped by the insufficient staff at all levels of Negro work. Nevertheless, John Wray found a sensible alternative: working only with organized clubs with stable memberships. He and Mr. Hall mailed or delivered literature in bulk to the club secretaries, who passed it out at meetings attended by both parents and young people. In regard to club prizes, while 75 4-H buttons were presented to their most diligent young members, more emphasis was placed by both men on loan funds for members than upon any cash prizes. In fact, cash awards were not allowed, for both Wray

and Hall agreed that too many youth were discouraged by their failure to win a little money and altogether sacrificed the more fundamental benefits of club membership. As early as 1915, T. E. Browne had met with this same frustration in his own club activities. (An educator by training, it was his practice in *EFN* to discourage mere cash prizes.) The 1920 loans, administered like the Farm Loan Act, enabled young farm people as never before to invest in their work. Negro club members, for instance, used the funds to purchase quality swine and poultry stock in particular. Clarence Poe of *The Progressive Farmer* had pioneered this plan two years earlier. Its use by Negro youth was the crest of Wray's club year, along with county club picnics, which sometimes attracted as many as 800 black citizens. But it was the small size of the professional staff that troubled everyone: the offices had been neglected for the two men to go into the vast field, and the field work had suffered whenever the Greensboro and Chadbourn offices were to be tended.

It was especially the shortage of Negro home agents which Wray and Hall pointed to. "The people," it was said again and again, "have just awakened to the real purpose of the work and it would be unfortunate to have their enthusiasm checked by lack of proper supervision." Jane McKimmon was probably more aware than anyone on the state level of the effect of having lost the emergency federal funds that had paid home agents for work among Negro women and girls. Whereas 41 counties had had paid Negro home agents in 1919, there were only 27 counties in 1920 that had even Negro assistants to white home agents. *Each of these assistants was a volunteer.* Bolstering the white staff, especially in the area of organized clubs for girls, was the appointment of Maude Wallace as District Agent in the Piedmont.

The campaign for better bread, begun in Lincoln County the previous year, rose vigorously in popularity and utility; almost 1,000 contestants took part. Two boys were among the breadmaking finalists. Every participant received small prizes such as a toothbrush. In addition to hygiene and good biscuits, the full range of homemaking practices appeared in the old Canning Club program for the first time, with approximately 8,500 girls on hand to benefit.

How many of these girls attended one of the 32 county encampments McKimmon reported for both boys and girls in

1920 was not recorded. About a dozen Union and Mecklenburg girls attended a new hat camp at Wingate; at Lake Waccamaw down east hand-crafted hats were the campers' delight also. If any of this new head gear sported a 4-H chevron we do not know, but the club camping spirit was clearly alive. In the mountains Jackson and Swain counties held their first joint camp. When Sampson County members spent several days at White Lake, the emphasis was on how to dress a chicken. A. G. Oliver, of course, was the brave instructor in this special interest camp. He also built demonstration poultry houses on the campsite as additional instruction for the 97 boys and girls in attendance.

In keeping with the county initiative in the overall plan of work, numerous short courses were also organized by McKimmon's home agents in separate counties, and at Elon College a second annual state Short Course for 30 prize-winning club girls was held the last week of July. Maude Wallace was in charge. Every girl made a tam and started two kinds of baskets; in addition each member took home several cardboards showing planned, balanced meals for the family.

Miss Wallace later wrote of the division of labor among selected county home agents during the week: "Miss Martha Creighton, of Mecklenburg, millinery; Miss Lillian Cole, of Union, basketry work; Miss Alexander, of Davidson, nutrition work. I had charge of the work in clothing and Miss Ola Stephenson that of games, plays and recreational work. Miss Ward, the home agent of Alamance County, had charge of the housekeeping, and all of us were made comfortable." So successful were these cooperative arrangements, in fact, that the girls wanted to stay two weeks instead of one. There were other rewards. When Mrs. McKimmon showed up for a day and a night, her satisfying presentation was on personal hygiene and appearance. Of the girls themselves, Miss Wallace observed: "Eastern North Carolina was better represented than Western . . . but we hope next year our plans may work out so that every county in which we have a home agent may have someone at the State Short Course."

There were 59 counties with home agents in 1920; certainly, given McKimmon's record, these were the counties with the best statistical chances for progressive club activities. Eighty-five counties had a white farm agent, but this figure was a less dependable indication of club potential. Only Greene and Hert-

ford Counties had home agents but no farm agents, yet 31 of the 460 organized clubs reported by Mrs. McKimmon were in these two counties! In only the following 19 counties were there farm and home agents in addition to local Negro farm agents in 1920:

Alamance	Forsyth	Rockingham
Anson	Granville	Sampson
Bladen	Guilford	Rowan
Brunswick	Martin	Vance
Columbus	New Hanover	Wake
Edgecombe	Pender	Warren
	Pitt	

Commonly a single Negro agent still served several counties.

Looked at from the perspective of club members themselves, 1920 provides another means of analysis. Mask and Wray reported a total enrollment of only 3,068 members. Of the 2,100 noted by Mask, the vast majority were active in poultry or corn projects, but only 307 or less than 15 percent of them reported their project results. Wray's boys and girls were better reporters: out of 968 members he got records from 368—better than 38 percent. McKimmon's enrollment figure for girls in 1920 stood at 8,529, more than 2.5 times the combined membership of Mask and Wray; but her reporting technique did not include the number of girls sending in complete records.

Membership figures supplied by McKimmon's staff for 1921 show slightly fewer girls, 8,452, belonging to 539 organized clubs. The decline in membership was due in part to the elimination of home agent offices in 10 counties during the year. Despite having a reduced county load, McKimmon brought Maude Wallace to Raleigh as her new assistant and replaced her in the Piedmont District with active Mecklenburg agent Martha Creighton.

In contrast to Wallace and McKimmon, Mask and Wray reported increased enrollments for their clubs in 1921, although each man recorded separate programs in only 25 counties. Nonetheless, Wray's club load was almost as demanding as it had been before the club organization drive began, for he and Mr. Hall could rely on a local agent in only 10 of their 25. The expected Negro home agents had been funded too late to begin work anywhere until the next year. Against these odds, the combined membership in white and Negro Agricultural Clubs was still 4,380, up more than 1,300. Of the 2,001 reported by

Mask, almost 30 percent completed their projects, an impressive 37 percent of the 2,379 Negro boys and girls reported. Wray and Hall not only had the higher completion rate and more members, they were also responsible for 189 of the 335 organized Agricultural Clubs in the state. Poultry, corn, and pigs were the leading projects among all youth. Additional projects included peanuts, potatoes, soybeans, sheep, beef, oats, and cotton.

These various figures demonstrate the slow, post-war Agricultural Club growth, especially among Negroes. How exceptional the growth in any club actually was can be measured in another way. A severe drought, the worst since 1881, extended for several months over most of the state, greatly reducing the yields of all summer crops, herds, and flocks. Particularly in economic terms, the lingering effects of World War I were bordering on financial ruin for county governments, many private citizens, and the public school system. In reaction to the persistently bad economy and dry weather, a time-consuming but sensible demand from rural folks and farm leaders for the formation of cooperative marketing associations for peanuts, cotton, and tobacco preoccupied numerous Extension agents throughout the state. There was also a fourth predator on the club scene in 1921; the long-fought and feared boll weevil had crossed the border from South Carolina in 1919, and by two years later was in the heart of Tar Heel cotton country. While not many club members grew cotton, club time was shredded by the weevil's presence in two ways: agents were busily teaching farmers to control the pest and at the same time were preaching the gospel of crop diversification.

Rural converts to this sensible message were spread throughout the state. Yet nowhere were there more youth among the faithful than in Catawba County. The poultry-famed club boys and girls, under the guidance of Farm Agent J. W. Hendricks, and with ribbons and cups from Hickory, Kinston, Wilson, Salisbury, Raleigh, and New York City, plus project money in the bank, were not blind to other opportunities. According to their District Agent E. S. Millsaps, they felt that "Jersey cows, purebred hogs, purebred chickens, their clover, wheat, and the famous Catawba yams" made them entirely "independent of cotton."

In his other current role as Assistant State Farm Agent, Mr. Mask actually devoted most of his time between February and December 1921 to the formation of marketing cooperatives. He

had several important boys' and girls' club developments to report, however. He and McKimmon saw continued progress in county club encampments; he cited 24, she only 20. Nearly 2,700 boys and girls took part. (On the national level, nearly 63,000 club members in 38 states went camping.) Mask was high in his praise of North Carolina local leaders in this year of heavy demands on agents' time; for in camps especially the local volunteers had saved the day. While learning to swim was a special feature at almost every site, additional recreation, inspiration, and instructional sessions filled out the program. Making its first appearance on the camp curriculum was a class in the operation of home lighting systems. Another unique feature of the summer of 1921 was the Sampson County camping requirement. This plan, reported by both Mask and McKimmon, used camp as an inducement to the members to live up to basic club requirements. No boy or girl could attend camp, for instance, if the project record was not up to date. Moreover, no club could take part in the county outing unless its local leader went along. The wisdom of this demanding arrangement was revealed by the happy results; 240 boys and girls attended for the entire camp, with 600 coming for part of the period. The leaders were entirely in charge, especially during mealtime when each club had its turn in preparing the best board of fare.

Sampson County also showed up well in a regionally sponsored statewide contest designed to pinpoint the top three organized counties in the state according to the following scorecard:

Number organized clubs (6 a perfect score)	10%
Number enrolled in county	
(100 a perfect score)	10
Number meetings held (7 a perfect score)	15
Percent of members attending meetings	20
exhibiting club projects	10
making complete report	25
attending county encampment	10
	<hr/>
	100%

Sampson's tally of 85.7 percent was next to the best score. With a score of 85.97 percent, Gaston County won the portable motion picture and stereopticon machine given by the American Limestone Company of Knoxville, Tennessee. The success of

this county was not surprising. One reason was an outstanding Poultry and Pig Club girl, Virginia Stroupe, of Lowell, who, as the best livestock club member in North Carolina, won a trip to the International Livestock Exposition in Chicago. Her sponsor was the Wilson Martin Company of Philadelphia. Also in Gaston's favor was having the state's first part-time assistant county agent at work during the summer of 1921. This experiment of statewide significance for the future of youth work had been paid for by the Gastonia Kiwanis Club and the County Board of Education.

In no previous year, in fact, had club activities throughout North Carolina been so well supported by either donors or volunteer local leaders. Catawba County, which placed third in the American Limestone Contest with a score of 82.87 percent, had other reasons to boast of its successful club year, despite great public and private economic stress.

For one thing, Catawba's Floyd E. Lutz of Newton had won a free, educational trip to Washington. With the top yield of corn in the Ninth Congressional District, he bested 92 other boys; the sponsor was Congressman A. L. Bulwinkle of Gastonia. In earlier years this prize had been a \$50 college grant. Catawba club members, in competition with boys and girls from Buncombe, Cleveland, Gaston, Lincoln, Stanly, Sampson, and Cumberland, had also inaugurated a revolutionary new feature of the state club program at the State Fair during October. Five poultry and five corn demonstration teams from these counties were given free trips to Raleigh to compete with each other daily in the two divisions. Each team was given a booth with an 8-foot front. Club banners proudly displayed the 4-H emblem. When the week was over this round of actual team demonstrations in poultry science and corn had scored well with thousands of fairgoers. The Cumberland team won the demonstration contest in poultry; the Cleveland team took top honors for the corn trophy. Joining in sponsoring these historic demonstrations were Mrs. George Vanderbilt of Biltmore, a faithful fair supporter who was president of the 1921 State Fair, and two other fair officials.

Writing in praise of Homer Mask's demonstration contest in the October 20, 1921 issue of the *News and Observer*, an impressed farm editor saw the contest as "distinctly an advancement in this line of work. When these boys and girls can show as they have shown that they can apply scientific methods . . .

it means that the farmers of the next generation will carry the State to a still higher point of prosperity and better farming methods." While the inspired writer probably could have guessed that these first team demonstrations at the State Fair had a promising future, he probably did not know that in the hectic year of 1921 this affair doubled as both State Fair and state Short Course. Economics had forced the cancellation of State College's customary summer course which was to have been presided over by the first state council of duly elected club officers. With advice from those officers and several other club members, however, the 10 demonstrations of broad educational and club significance at the State Fair had been arranged. It would be hard to imagine a more fruitful club compromise with the economic realities of 1921.

The rise of these club demonstrators within the membership in North Carolina was a response to the national club plan which Mask had used in 1919 and circulated throughout the state in 1920. Point 4(e) had stipulated that "important phases of each project should be demonstrated by the agent, specialist, or local leader." It was only a short time before the boys and girls who were learning by doing joined these illustrious ranks, however. The 1921 State Fair proved that. On the national level, it was not until 1922 that the first demonstration by members was organized; it was a canning contest sponsored by the Hazel-Atlas Glass Company. Five sectional preliminaries were set up, with the finals being held during the first National Boys and Girls Club Exposition in Chicago. It is not clear that North Carolina took part in any stage of this competition. (Neither did the state receive a call in 1923 to put on exemplary demonstrations for potential national sponsors of club programs. G. L. Noble headed up this campaign as secretary of the recently established National Committee on Boys and Girls Club Work. The boys and girls he did use as demonstrators were successful in convincing the American Bankers Association to endorse club work as its top agricultural project. Noble himself had even given a demonstration for the cause, using several beautifully done charts like those agents, specialists, and now club members had learned to rely upon.)

The traditional state Short Course for Agricultural Club boys and girls was not the only 1921 casualty, however. *EFN* had suspended its publication March 9 and was not able to resume until December 21. *Tar Heel Club News* also altered its

format and monthly schedule. The economic stress and strain did not cause Miss Wallace to cancel the third annual Short Course for girls. In accord with her expressed intention of enlarging the number of participants over the previous year's attendance at Elon, she reported that 75 girls registered promptly at Mrs. McKimmon's alma mater, Peace College in Raleigh. The sessions were social and recreational as well as educational. It was probably during this meeting that the first fashion revue for club girls was held on the state level. Records indicate that this activity had been popular and useful at local courses throughout 1921. It is of special interest that these early fashion clinics used models who were poorly attired in addition to well arrayed ones; wise Miss Wallace thought the contrast was instructive.

Very probably the girls in town for the summer Short Course at Peace and certainly the club demonstration teams and exhibitors that came to Raleigh in October for the State Fair were shown across Hillsboro Street the construction site of the new Agricultural Extension Service Building on the State College campus. Scheduled for completion in the summer of 1922, this heavy-set structure would be known to future 4-H'ers as Ricks Hall, but the vital place it would take in the state's rural life already loomed. Back at home the community clubs for people of all ages were, in concord with churches, the social and educational centers of country life. Fall club rally days had become standard events at many county courthouses. Among Negroes five home agents were at work in as many counties; 18 local Negro farm agents continued to serve approximately 25 counties, and Mr. Wray's assistant, L. E. Hall, now a Negro District Agent in the total Extension vision, moved to Raleigh from Chadbourne.

Upon these signs of local integrity and growing central strength, there fell a shadow for club members in early 1922 when Homer Mask, the organization man, resigned as Agricultural Club Supervisor and Assistant State Farm Agent to become field manager of the North Carolina Cotton Growers Cooperative Association. That was a sign of the times, however. Much as in the earlier case of busy T. E. Browne, Mask had turned to a new job which his old lines of duty had promoted. But unlike the two awkward years between Browne's absorption in vocational education and the appointment of his agricultural club successor, only a couple of months separated the

resignation of Mask and the appointment of S. J. Kirby as the new State Club Leader and Assistant State Farm Agent in June 1922. He was the man who had served not quite a year as Mask's only Plant Club agent. Now returning to Raleigh after less than two years as Johnston County Farm Agent, this respected agronomist and tested educator was more secure among friends and old acquaintances. State College had been his undergraduate school; he had finished in 1912. Then the Selma native had spent a year in



Kirby

graduate study at the University of Missouri. The fall of 1913 found him teaching science and agriculture at the Washington Collegiate Institute in Beaufort County. From the banks of the Pamlico he went the next year to be principal of the Robeson County Farm-Life School at Red Springs. Supervisor of Agricultural Education in Gaston County was his next job; he left it in 1917 to return to State College as an assistant in Agronomy. There he did the careful work which had first attracted Homer Mask's attention in 1919. As Johnston County Farm Agent, Kirby had organized 15 Agricultural Clubs in 1920 alone. The signs are that as State Club Agent his agricultural associates Wray and Hall, as well as Home Economic's proficient Maude Wallace, willingly cooperated with Kirby. Mrs. McKimmon and Mr. Hudson expressed their confidence in the new man.

Hudson, especially through his songs, had aided and liked Homer Mask, who had never lost his interest in club poultry. In Franklin County, for example, he had helped organize 10 new clubs the month before his resignation. It is not recorded, however, that any boy or girl ever honored Mr. Mask by naming a rooster Homer. Such an honor did come to dependable A. G. Oliver though. The tragic consequences appeared in the June 1922 issue of *EFN*. Flora Morrison, 14 and a club member at Eagle Springs in Moore County, named her only rooster Oliver. On Christmas night, 1921, a thief broke Oliver's neck as he

attempted to steal the special bird and escape from the Morrison's watch dog at the same time. Oliver's only mate was Proffitt, named for the county home demonstration agent. Following Oliver's sad death, according to Flora, Proffitt tried to commit suicide by running into the path of a farm truck.

Rural life lived, not feared, still had the sounds of both barnyard and front yard music to Mr. Hudson in the summer of 1922, and Sammie Kirby smartly learned the boss's lyrics:

Carolina, Carolina,
We will aye be true to thee!
From the mountains in the skyland,
To the plains down by the sea;
From thy roaring Ro-an-oke,
To thy Yadkin bold and free,
Carolina, Carolina,
We will aye be true to thee!

Kirby's Extension friends called him Sammie. He was smart, a communicative person; but a sickly man for all that. Every January, it seemed, flu threatened his life. His term as State Club Agent, like his employment record already established, would be short. It began in June 1922 and ended by his own choice in December 1924 when he became the College's first pasture specialist, a less strenuous job than club leadership. During the intervening 30 months, however, with a gift suggested by his respected corn bulletin of 1919, Sammie Kirby did what spoken and written words could to give life and direction to club record keeping, camping and the new style of club demonstration in particular. His first month in office, he placed two 4-H emblems on the masthead of *Tar Heel Club News*.

Kirby and Wray noted a combined 1922 enrollment of 5,397 members; a majority of the membership was Negro. Fifty-eight percent of the total membership reported project results; with poultry, pig and corn leading among white members; with corn, poultry, and pig work predominating among Negro youth. Four-fifths of Kirby's membership had belonged to 142 organized clubs in 39 counties. Wray and Hall on the other hand, operated necessarily through organized clubs only. Jane S. McKimmon reported 544 girls' clubs with a membership of 9,350. In Northampton a club of advanced girls served dinner to a joint meeting of the Commissioners and the County Board of Education.

McKimmon reported with satisfaction this tribute to local co-operators.

Both she and Kirby saw continued progress in club encampments, and by summer's end in 1922 the basic innovations in this combination of recreation and county club short course had been registered. He reported 32 counties participating in a total of 27 encampments that involved 2,665 boys and girls. She cited only 24 camps, but reserved special praise for Alamance County's ambitious transporting of 62 boys and girls nearly 200 miles from their rolling county hills to the state's highest mountains. The Sampson County camp at White Lake was even larger than in 1921, despite the fact that the entrance requirements were even more rigid. Other counties had also followed this attendance plan with success. Kirby reported that a number of boys and girls across the state had worked overtime to get their records in order before the camping dates. The Sampson boys and girls also led in another area: the state's initial first-aid and lifesaving classes, taught by Dr. E. T. Hollingsworth. In related activities, Pauline Williams of Wilmington taught swimming; C. M. James of Burgaw led daily baseball practice which culminated in a Friday afternoon game. There was special interest, also, in a plant identification contest directed by Wayne County Agent A. K. Robertson, formerly of the State club staff.

Peace College was the setting of the Fourth Annual Short Course for home demonstration girls the third week of June. Heretofore this course had been limited to prize-winning mem-



Basketry engaged these girls who attended the 1922 Short Course at Raleigh's Peace Institute.

bers, but in 1922 the organized counties were encouraged to send all of the girls that could be locally financed. One hundred thirty members made the trip. Bladen, Columbus, and Stanly each sent 15 girls, the ones from Stanly traveling by school bus. The courses were instructional as well as recreational, and Raleigh proved as hospitable to its young guests as the county donors of their trips had proved generous. Household furnishings, old and new, had replaced 1921s clothing as the leading topic for the week, and each girl went home empowered to show off her new skills to the members there. A related 1922 development was in the area of arts and crafts, an activity enrolling 3,050 girls who made rugs, brooms, counterpanes, and chair bottoms. This economic work fit into Governor Cameron Morrison's "Live-at-Home" campaign in which the chief emphasis had been on gardening.

For Kirby, whose professional career had made him familiar with most of North Carolina, the duties of State Club Agent also led him to promote a new kind of club activity, the club tour. These trips were educational and recreational, most often made via school busses at the expense, chiefly, of civic organizations. In some counties, the tour replaced the annual camp.

Nothing supplanted the fairs and particularly the State Fair of 1922 in Kirby's plan of work, however. Club members made good showings all over the state, and the stage was set for Raleigh and an expanded roster of the demonstrations that had been pioneered in 1921. A large tent was the club arena. State College provided rooming space nearby, and the Fair administration extended other courtesies to the approximately 200 boys and girls who came for the entire week. Kirby even called the event a Short Course. The demonstration competition was in four project areas: corn, Irish potatoes, poultry, and dairy calf. There were four teams in each contest except for poultry, the state's most popular project, which had five. Thousands of fairgoers, including General John J. Pershing and Mrs. Vanderbilt, visited the club demonstration tent and stayed to question the young demonstrators who performed twice each day.

These demonstrations were certainly a popular success. They taught method and results in scientific farming. They also were good public relations for the club system of state and nationwide voluntary practical education. Because of the importance that the demonstration has retained in the total 4-H program, an examination of the 17 entries and their evaluation

in 1922 is warranted. Charts and materials plus scale or live models were allowed.

Corn

Gaston	Marion Hagger and Nevel Mooney "Seed Storage and Treatment"
Cumberland	Alton Smith and Gordon Marsh "Corn Rotations" (first)
Sampson	Frank Peterson and A. A. Maynard "Fertilizing Corn" (second)
Durham	Lillie Cannady and Fernie Howard "Utility Factors in Seed Corn"

Irish Potatoes

Buncombe	Curtis Glenn and Algie Fullam "Seed Selection"
Buncombe	Bronson Levi and Gaston Fletcher "Grading and Packing Potatoes"
Avery	Galen Johnson and Wade Buchannon "Spraying Potatoes" (first)
Avery	Hustler Wilson and Harold Daniels "Potato " (second)

Poultry

Craven	Nellie McCoy and Mabel Cox "Feeds and Feeding"
Stanly	Dolletta Bost and Thurman Furr "Poultry Houses and Equipment" (first)
Buncombe	Meta Saunders and Julie Campiche "Sanitation in Poultry Houses (second)
New Hanover	Tom Page and Vernon Huggins "Culling the Flock"
Cleveland	Bernard Mooney and Charles Falls "Candling, Grading, Packing, Marketing, and Preserving Eggs"

Dairy Calf

Catawba	Bunyon Love and Glenn Love "Feeds and Feeding the Dairy Calf"
Catawba	Harry Baker and Kearney Cline "Selecting Dairy Calves" (second)
Catawba	Frank Lutz and Ralph Lutz "Fitting the Dairy Calf for the Ring"

The dairy calf demonstration was the one of the four in which club members had had the least project work statewide; but Catawba, long a poultry club nest, had in the spring of 1922 organized the first official Jersey Calf Club in the South. Unlike the organization of Harnett County Club members and leaders owning Jersey calves in 1917, this Catawba club was sanctioned by the American Jersey Cattle Club which supported the new venture with a cash award of \$75. Energetic J. W. Hendricks served as both agent and leader; George Cline was club president, and Frank Lutz served as secretary to the membership of almost 30 boys and girls. Despite this background which placed three Catawba teams in Raleigh, the team from Transylvania won the State Fair calf demonstration.

Buncombe's participation in two Irish potato demonstrations was a direct result of guidance from County Club Agent L. R. Harrill. His associate, Annie L. Rankin Clement, formerly of Warren County, was more successful than he, however. Her girls placed second in poultry, while his potato teams lost both places to Avery County boys. Mr. Harrill was 5 months into his job as the state's first full-time assistant county farm agent by the time the 1922 Fair ended.

It was not until that Friday morning that the results of the week-long demonstration contest were announced by judges Jane S. McKimmon, Soil Agronomist W. F. Pate, and Professor Robert Ruffner who had used the following scorecard, which had also been used in the counties to train and select the competing teams.



Club boys with Jersey cows and calves surround Agent Hendricks at this 1923 Catawba County show.

1. Skills	15%
a. Ease and procedure	5%
b. Neatness	5%
c. Speed	5%
2. Subject-matter	30%
a. Accuracy	10%
b. Completeness	10%
c. Presentation	10%
3. Demonstration material and attractiveness of booth	25%
4. Team as a whole	30%
a. Team organization and work	5%
b. Preparation and use of material and equipment	5%
c. Replies to questions	5%
d. Appearance of team	15%
(1) Uniformity of costume	5%
(2) Personal appearance	5%
(3) Deportment	5%
TOTAL	100%

Since each county team had won rail passage to and from Raleigh, no participant left the club tent truly downhearted. Two teams were in exceptionally high spirits, however. The Stanly boy and girl in poultry had made the highest score of all; Galen Johnson and Wade Buchannon of Avery were not far behind. Cumberland citizens in the tent felt proud too. Their new state corn champions had joined their 1921 state poultry demonstration winners.

Before we fold it up, however, and put the tent in a safe place for 1923, it would be well to mention one additional feature of this highly organized affair. Club judging contests in livestock, plants, and seeds enrolled 160 club members, many of whom, according to Kirby, "made a very creditable showing." A bulletin entitled "Judging Livestock and Poultry," published in June, had prepared club members for this contest. It was the first largescale competition to oppose them and the members of Mr. T. E. Browne's Vocational Agriculture Clubs, of which there were more than 40 in existence by the autumn of 1922.

Whether the Future Farmers of America or 4-H was destined to take youthful time by the forelocks in North Carolina during these post-war years apparently did not preoccupy the State Club Agent. Browne's program was very popular in rural

high schools. Kirby promoted 4-H, not as one would take sides in a contest, but as a busy leader who saw value in specific, completed tasks rather than in the number of tasks undertaken or in the number of boys and girls involved. In the August 1923 issue of *EFN*, he addressed his membership for about the twentieth time since the preceding February, when the last issue of *Tar Heel Club News* had been printed. In the August article Kirby promoted a newly adopted pin for dependable 4-H members. The octagonal emblem was subject to the following national rules, he pointed out. Any club member with records in order would receive a bronze pin the first year, an oxidized silver one the second, a rose gold pin for the third complete record, and a jeweled rose gold 4-H pin for the fourth year of completed project work.

Whereas in 1915 Mr. Browne had used the national emblem to attract members and in 1920 Homer Mask had referred to the 4-H emblem in his plan of work as a reward for a member's creditably completed work, this new awards schedule pointed North Carolina club members in the direction of a longtime project record for the first time. If Kirby's promotional articles for the first half of 1923 are reduced to several paragraphs, this longer range of achievement common to his vision stands out. His was the first newspaper promotion of club work on such a scale.

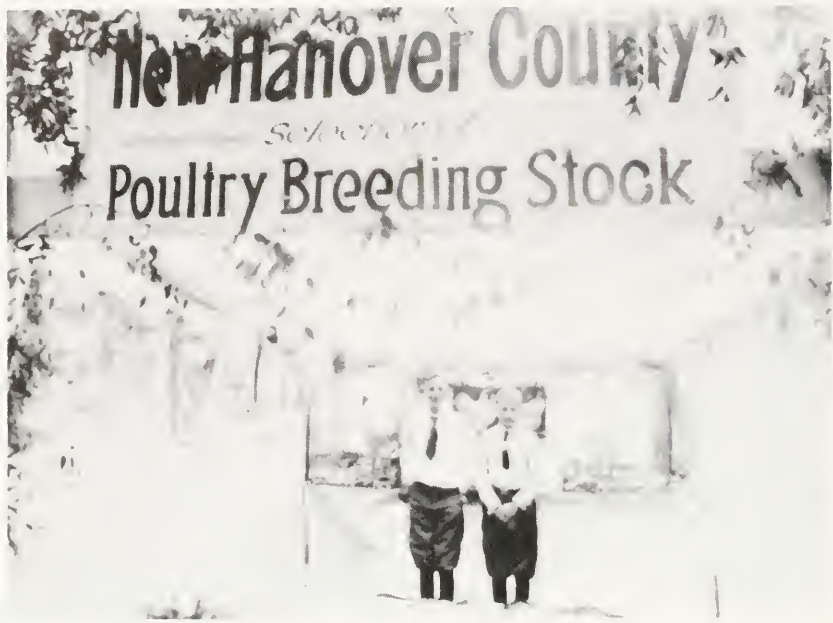
First he praised the 58 percent of the 1922 enrollment who had submitted project records. Relying directly on the 4-H motto, he challenged rural boys and girls, old and new members alike, and then explained the club organization and its application card. In March he took care to explain the upcoming distribution of project record books, and he also commended the fine spirit of cooperation that his mail from the counties had revealed to him. Pointing out that several of the state record books were national in origin, he also supplied the membership with various national statistics about Boys' and Girls' Clubs. In 1922, for example, there had been 600,000 members nationwide; only about 15,000 of them had been North Carolinians.

In a separate item he addressed the familiar question of prizes for club achievements: "We would not encourage the asking for individual cash prizes, but would be inclined to the idea of trying to secure the kind of prize that would encourage team work on the part of the club as a whole. A prize of this kind will prove of much more value, and is capable of developing an

interest that will be reflected in the general improvement over the entire community. Some competition is all right, and especially where it stimulates everyone to do his best." Trophies, Kirby believed, were the most acceptable prizes.

In April, the State Club Agent's chief interest turned to camping. "What about club encampments?" one article asked. He supplied the twofold answer. Every organized county should make camping plans, and every member in these counties should sign up. In conjunction with Maude Wallace, he had plans to make judging contests a prominent feature of the summer outings and also to train in camp various demonstration and judging teams for state meets. (These plans were an anticipation of county and district contests.) Elsewhere he invited requests for project literature and, in an idealized account, reviewed the development of a club meeting, pausing near the end of that article to observe that "Club work is bound to tell in the future." Whether it would "tell" more in monetary or in educational terms Kirby did not venture, but he mused with the Honorable Henry C. Wallace, the Secretary of Agriculture: "Is not the biggest advantage from the boys' and girls' club work that they learn how to work together, learn how to cooperate, learn how to organize American life, business and social, on the basis of all good that can contribute for all the members of the community?" Club circulars and bulletins, he pointed out finally, were any member's best access to good monthly club program materials. One timely program, for instance, might emphasize the importance of cotton production for boys and girls.

No one who knew Sammie Kirby expected him to stay off the subject of corn very long. In the May issue he challenged young corn farmers to strive not for 10 beautiful ears, but for the largest economic yield in a crop of corn, as well as in soybeans and cotton. To make his point he alluded to the second-place fertilization demonstration given by the Sampson County team at the last State Fair. Miss Wallace shared the club space in this *EFN* in order to promote the Fifth Annual Short Course for club girls, scheduled for Peace College, the first week in June. But in the next number Kirby was back, illustrating this time the importance of a county club council like the one he had recently organized in Yadkin County. There he had inspired the members with a broader vision and promised club certificates to each boy and girl who completed a project. In a separate article



Hutaff Poultry Club members in the New Hanover booth at the 1923 State Fair.

he discussed these certificates of merit in depth; alongside ran topical items on club encampments and the Short Course for girls. Although Kirby wrote neither of these two articles, he was the author of the next full-page outline of camping from A to Z, complete with a schedule of all the state's planned club camps for the summer. He listed six joint outings and 21 single county ventures. He saw merit in both styles of camp, noting the advantages to members in going away to a joint camp as well as the local adults' profit whenever a camp was near enough at hand to visit.

The capable public relations which Kirby's articles and appearances amounted to had drawn attention in Washington by July, when I. W. Hill praised the new life he saw and heard evidence of in North Carolina. As if in response to this recognition, Kirby did the characteristic thing and turned the praise toward others; in particular, to the business men who had supported the club program, to the agents and specialists, and finally to the leaders and members themselves, those who had directly accepted the opportunity to teach people by demonstration. Rounding out his six-month newspaper campaign were

two articles concerning judging and demonstration contests. These pieces more specifically than any others anticipated the combined Short Course-State Fair, but in a concluding sentence or two, Kirby set in motion the total club program in a competitive framework of betterment: "In the county demonstration contests, a team will be selected by your county agent for the State contest, and the local club making the most thorough preparation, with every member doing his or her part for putting on a demonstration, will in all probability have a team in the State contest." This series of paragraphs based on Kirby's 1923 script for club promotion gives us the sense that the evolution of proud record keepers and competitors, moderated by a sense of club membership, was taking place as his ink dried.

The 1923 annual reports give the same impression, whether we examine the words of McKimmon, Wray, or Kirby. She cited 620 girls' clubs with a membership of 11,273. The men's figures noted 542 clubs with a total membership of white and Negro boys and girls amounting to 5,907. Approximately 50 counties supported this outstanding club effort.

The best measure of 1923's club results is in several profiles, however. Viola Kiker of Polkton in Anson County won first and fifth places with Silver Wyandotte cockerels at the Madison Square Garden Poultry Show. Even A. G. Oliver was surprised. In a related poultry activity, Mr. George Hutaff of Wilmington financed 50 New Hanover boys and girls in club work. They formed the Hutaff Poultry Club, each member receiving 15 Rhode Island Red chicks. Perhaps the state had no better all-round club members than Bunyon Love of Catawba and Helen Creesman of Buncombe. He was outstanding in sheep and Jersey calf work. At the 1922 State Fair, he had been one of Catawba's team demonstrators in the dairy calf division. His records in corn and cotton production were also top quality. Miss Creesman, who had been the first individual calf club member in the mountain counties, was also an outstanding poultry exhibitor, having won a trip to the State Fair. Her development as a leader of younger club members was as remarkable as her gifts with animals and chickens: Helen was the first club member L. R. Harrill, as county club agent, ever singled out for special praise.

It was two different club members who received the state's most unusual recognition in 1923, however. Both Dermont Kerns of Randolph and Bladen's pretty Catherine Clark won



Helen Creesman of Buncombe and one of her club animals.

trips to Chicago for themselves and their agents. Dermont attended the International Livestock Exposition; Catherine was the State's first delegate to the first Boys and Girls National Club Congress, held, as later, in conjunction with the Exposition. He had been the top individual judge in the state pig contest at the Sandhills Fair in Pinehurst. This contest was distinguished for having piloted the district elimination process as a preliminary to the State judging finals. At the expense of the Southern Berkshire Congress and two local banks the smart

young judge and his agent, E. S. Millsaps, Jr., made the trip to Chicago in November. Maude Wallace was Miss Clark's chaperone; Montgomery Ward and Company paid their way. Catherine's honor was her recognized excellence in all-round home economics club work. Her specific title had been somewhat different. She had been the highest scoring girl on any winning demonstration team at the 1923 State Fair. With teammate Flora Monroe she had won first place in jellymaking.

Catherine Clark's special recognition was directly related to the other real success story of the female club organization in 1923. Miss Wallace, in particular, was the person responsible. During the 1922 State Fair, she had seen the need for a better way of screening the demonstration teams for statewide competition. Using the organization he had, Sam Kirby had dealt with certain counties only; there had been no district route in his selection plan. Miss Wallace, benefiting from the finer McKimmon organization, envisioned both county and district eliminations, preliminary to the demonstrations at the Fair. By September 1923 her plans had taken shape. She announced a schedule of district demonstration contests in which girls would compete in breads, canning, jellymaking, and clothing. The top district teams would compete at the State Fair, and it seemed to Maude Wallace that her girls would be clearly superior to Kirby's demonstrators, even though her contests would be largely distinct from his. It is true that the scorecard she adopted was a slightly revised version of Kirby's 1922 tally. Moreover, Miss Wallace encouraged girls to compete with Agricultural Club members in poultry, as in 1921 and 1922.

At the State Fair, where 20 teams of two girls competed, Wallace's girls did not win every contest. Robeson County's Julius Singletary and Archie Ward, Jr. won the poultry demonstration, and one member of the winning bread team was Lester Norton of Scotland County. His teammate was Mamie Livingston. In addition to Catherine Clark and her food-processing partner, the other successful girls were: Transylvania's Edna Reece and Margaret Gash, canning; and Rowan's clothing team of Linda Bailey and Doris Miller. These last two demonstrators, photographs show, wore 4-H badges and were similarly dressed.

Besides these new demonstrations, with the built-in district elimination, the club tent in 1923 featured teams of boys who demonstrated methods or results in corn, dairy calf, and pigs as well as poultry. Over the front door the banner read: "The Boys

and Girls Agricultural Club Work, Live Demonstrations by Members of Four-H Clubs, Come in." On either side of the words, a large four-leaf clover with a single large H touching all of the leaves was featured. The results inside for Kirby's members were inferior in quality and in the number of teams to 1921 and 1922. From the popular appeal of Miss Wallace's demonstration booths, he saw that the district demonstration contest pioneered by her had had real merit.

Consequently he observed in the annual report:

There are certain difficulties in connection with holding the State Short Course during the week of the State Fair. While it has the advantage of giving all club members in attendance an opportunity to participate in many of the contests, it, nevertheless, is at a season of the year in which many of the club members are in school, and many find it next to impossible to come to Raleigh. Plans are being perfected to hold the State Club Short Course at the State College for a week or ten days during July or August, in the future, and in connection with the short course program to put on State Club contests in which to select club members to return to give noncompetitive demonstrations during the State Fair.



A Pender County clothing class, September 1923.

However perfect the club plan, its realization may be flawed. The vision of the planner is hardly less wonderful than the power of natural and administrative circumstances to give daily events the route of necessity. For example, Buncombe's L. R. Harrill resigned to take a job with more salary. It was necessity that ruled all club life in 1924; it is apparent, however, that necessity's road was not always dark and gloomy.

S. J. Kirby had his winter flu and was active again by late February, at which time the club membership drive for 1924 got belatedly underway. In March he announced to the membership his plan of holding a summer Short Course at State College. Two items of news not mentioned in the 1923 annual report were also mentioned in the same article. Up-to-date project records, already established as a requirement for attendance at club camps, would be required of Short Course delegates. The second piece of news was of equal moment; the summer course for boys, resuming after the war interruption and the State Fair interlude, would be held for the first time in conjunction with the club girls of Mrs. McKimmon and Maude Wallace. Also in the March 1924 issue of *EFN* appeared Kirby's article entitled "Demonstration Contests for State Fair Week." "From the club members in each district," he wrote, "one demonstration team will be selected in a contest to give demonstrations with each of the following subjects: (1) pig, (2) poultry, (3) calf, (4) corn, and (5) either cotton, Irish potatoes, sweet potatoes, or peanuts." Just as the range of choices made it clear that Kirby was an agronomist, his additional remarks about the contest further revealed his personal commitment to good club records.

To compete in a district contest for a place on one of these teams, club members will enter local county contests from which the winners go to the district contest. The club members in each county will be permitted to send five teams to the district contest. Each club member to compete for a place on any team must have enrolled in club work prior to April 1, have a demonstration in the project from which the subject for the demonstration contest is selected, and have a record book complete and up-to-date . . . at the time the contest is held.

It is not clear, by the way, why Kirby had by the early spring lost sight of his plan to stage noncompetitive demonstrations at the State Fair by conducting a state elimination during

the summer Short Course. Had necessity canceled the Short Course itself? None of these matters was mentioned in the April paper, which devoted more club space to the importance of carefully kept records and the favorable prospects for a good club year. This line of thought led Kirby to conclude by stating: "An early start is a big advantage in the work, but a late start is better than no start, so if you have not yet selected your acre of land, secured your pig or calf for your club demonstration, do it at once and be in the game. You might wish to attend the International Livestock Show in Chicago on a prize free trip this year."

That the idea of reviving the state Short Course was still alive became apparent to the young readers of the May issue of *EFN*. In a specific article Kirby called for a new kind of statewide contest, one having nothing to do with projects directly; one borrowing, rather, the spirit of the now successful camping program. The article said, in short: "Contests will be held during the week in singing, yelling, and giving stunts, so it would be a good idea for the group attending from each county to get up a good club or county yell, song and stunt before leaving home." A related story in the same paper went further in emphasizing the Short Course; while giving importance to instruction, the campus visit would combine study and entertainment in such a way as to train the club delegates in full-fledged leadership. Kirby hoped that each organized club in the state would be represented by from one to 10 delegates between the ages of 12 and 19.

Whatever attention members, parents, and county agents were paying to this series of club articles, seasonal weather—the necessity of rural life—clearly was not paying any attention to State Club Agent Kirby in 1924. As a college student he had loved an argument better than happiness. At no time, however, could even he sway the elements from their course, either the very late spring showers that delayed planting or the cloudy, rainy weather that saturated the entire state most of June. Elemental necessity did not know or care that the most ambitious summer Short Course program ever and a competitive State Fair in addition to a full camping season were planned for that summer and fall. Every farmer knew, on the other hand, that cotton had never looked worse or tobacco more threatened; hired labor had never been so high. What ultimate differences did the wet weather make for club boys and girls?

It kept all but about 50 boys away from the late June Short Course at State College, but the girls came in record numbers, nearly 300 of them representing 40 counties. The assemblies were joint affairs with Mr. Kirby and Miss Wallace in charge. The classes were separate. Club boys studied tractor operation and built hog houses and brooder coops. The girls chose two of four possible classes in clothing, breadmaking, food preservation, and poultry. No social or recreational notes and no account of Kirby's proposed contest in yells, songs, or stunts have survived.

The facts are less sketchy for the two district Short Courses held for Negro boys and girls in late July and early August. These gatherings at Winton and Greensboro were unprecedented. Fifty-three boys and girls attended the eastern meeting; about 130 came to Greensboro, where the course was hosted by A&T College. The girls followed the same schedule which Maude Wallace had prepared for the white girls in Raleigh. Practical carpentry and harness construction occupied the Negro boys. All members were given physical drills and poultry lessons in the morning. Group games took a part of each afternoon. Dr. Sebastian of the College staff lectured the delegates on health. Wednesday evening's program was entirely in the hands of the boys and girls, whereas the following evening was spent at the movies. It rained on the excited moviegoers, however, with the effect that most of them were "baptized for the second time," according to Wake County's Negro Home Agent. Friday afternoon brought good weather for a picnic at the Guilford Battleground. The photograph of this outing particularly featured the club girls clad in the new gingham dresses they had drafted, cut, and made during the week. The August issue of *EFN*, which ran this picture, indicated that a third course for Negro youth was planned for New Bern in early September. Negro county fairs and the State Fair as well engaged the talents and interests of Wray's members that fall. He reported that 11 demonstration and judging teams saw action.

The first club camps for Negro boys and girls had also been held during the uncertain summer of 1924. The very first one was organized by Mrs. Sarah Williams, who supervised Beaufort County boys and girls on a five-day adventure along the Pamlico River. By summer's end, four additional camps at other sites had enriched more than 300 young lives.

Kirby reported that 3,090 white boys and girls from 33

counties had gone camping between June 10 and August 30. Special praise for the Robeson camp at Lake Waccamaw came from A. G. Oliver, who taught his customary poultry classes to the members. Club tours also prospered; Alamance members visited Washington, D. C. The quality and popularity of this expanded camping and tour season suggested to some observers that these established joys rather than the plague of unseasonable weather had nipped the bud of the State Agent's plans for attracting the club boys, in particular, to the summer Short Course in Raleigh again.

As the time of the State Fair drew near, the disappointments of late June had been put in perspective. The demonstration contests and district eliminations announced in the spring were still scheduled. In addition, Kirby announced, "Good training and a week of splendid entertainment are in store for those who win out and come to the State Fair. The boys will be housed and fed at State College. This entertainment for the members of the agricultural demonstration teams is free. Besides this, they will have an opportunity to see the annual football game between the University and State College on Thursday of Fair Week." Carolina won this contest 10 to 0; more than 15,000 fans looked on.

Across the campus at the Fairgrounds, large crowds heeded the club demonstration contests all week. In the new Agricultural Building 17 booths were kept in constant service by the 20 teams. Buncombe County, in addition to winning the \$500 prize for the best county exhibit, also won the pig and calf demonstrations and took second place in poultry and special crops. The record suggested that value of that county's pioneer club agent program. A Pender boy and girl won the poultry prize; Hertford boys won in special crops. The corn demonstration was won by Stanly, whose team also finished second in the pig contest. Among the girls who boasted 25 teams, Buncombe came in second in clothing, a contest won by Sampson County. Other winners were Anson in breadmaking, with Perquimans a close second; Johnston in jelly making; and Cabarrus in food conservation. This competition took place in the Woman's Building.

Finally, Sallie Herring of Johnston and Perquimans' Maude Rodgers were named first and second place winners in the state home economics contest sponsored by Montgomery Ward. In November they represented North Carolina at the

second National Club Congress in Chicago. Edna Tatum and Marie Cashwell, the winning Sampson clothing team, also made the trip. In Chicago they demonstrated the uses of patterns in making suitable garments for rural girls. Eight other states sent special delegates into this noncompetitive demonstration.

The home economics girls from this state were in national competition. Maude Rodgerson won third place in the bread contest. Sallie Herring took second place in the 4-H Members Style Show following a banquet at the new Drake Hotel. Twelve states entered this first national fashion show which was directed by North Carolina's Maude Wallace. Geneva Amundson of Wisconsin won. The other highlight of the week for the 1,250 delegates was the presence of President Coolidge for their annual parade at the Livestock Exposition. No North Carolina boys were present, but the Patterson brothers of Rowan won three top ribbons for corn entered in the special Grain and Hay Show of the Exposition.

Miss Wallace's selection as director of the first club dress revue in Chicago stemmed from several accomplishments—chiefly her clothing circular for girls, published in March 1924 and used in the Short Course sewing classes for white and Negro girls that summer. At the 1923 National Club Congress, moreover, she had exhibited a selection of clothing made by some of her Rowan County girls.

Other national recognition came to Tar Heel Club members during 1924. A national club honor roll included the names of Dorothy Yount, a deceased Lincoln County poultry member who had developed the Yount strain of Rhode Island Reds; Catawba's highly praised Bunyon Love; and Minson Lockamy of Sampson County. Young Lockamy had personally organized a club of 16 members in his community of Oakhurst. The son of a tenant farmer, he hoped eventually to attend State College and had opened a bank account with club earnings for that purpose.

Not all of the special recognition came to an agent or to boys and girls. Jersey Cattle or Baby Beef Clubs were prospering in about a dozen counties from the mountains to the coastal plains. On the R. L. Shuford farm in Catawba, two Negro boys, William and George Wilson, began a Jersey Club of their own with the assistance of J. W. Hendricks, the state's genius in this work. Bread made by boys won first and second premiums in

contests in Craven, Duplin, Halifax, and Edgecombe counties. A large scale corn picking contest, established to challenge the skill of other boys, was held in Iredell County in November.

The traditional corn contest and show were not replaced by this particular new competition. An instructive combination of causes can be cited, however, for Kirby's emphasis of this new style of contest beginning in July. For one thing, the 1924 corn wisdom, validated by ex-



Gray

tensive testing, prized healthy stalks rather than beautiful, uniform ears as the source of good seed corn; apt autumn picking was the essence of grain economy as well as the only way to select next spring's best seed. Furthermore, Kirby was a corn man himself. It was not he who came up with the idea of competitive corn picking though. It was I. O. Schaub. July 1 he began work as the new Director of Extension, succeeding B. W. Kilgore who had accepted the position of Dean of the School of Agriculture. Always conscious of the unfilled-out theory of the early corn club work in which he had taken the lead in this state, Schaub never missed a chance to give the corn project more scientific integrity.

It was also his knack to put his administrative house in new order. Prior to leaving his USDA post to return to his native state and alma mater, he had had a hand in several important staff reassignments. These developments may have actually been as determinative as the foul weather in the year's club program. Four of these changes deserve special mention. In January, veteran State Farm Agent C. R. Hudson had taken charge of Extension's services for the state's Negro population. The various camps and short courses introduced into the Negro Club schedule during the summer were a direct result of his already demonstrated support of similar programs for white youth. The new State Farm Agent was James M. Gray, an excellent choice and formerly the district farm agent who had been Mr. Hudson's most club-conscious man. He had shown a

special talent for creating club spirit without reducing the scientific or business bases of club work. Kirby responded to this interest of State Agent Gray in the attempt to introduce the cheerleading contest into 1924's Short Course plans.

Both Gray and Mrs. McKimmon became Assistant Directors of Extension. This meant that not only Kirby but Maude Wallace as well would be finding their responsibilities increased. While McKimmon did not separate herself from the clubs for girls, Miss Wallace clearly took firmer control. For example, she moved quickly to give North Carolina a more dramatic impact on the national club scene. If anything accomplished during this complex year was a special result of Kirby's increased power, it was the good harvest of project records in a bad crop year.

Agents in 60 counties reported a total of 2,804 members, 1,525 or 54 percent of whom sent in complete records. This level of activity compared favorably to Wray's membership of 2,518, which belonged to a total of 124 organized clubs in 22 counties. Better than 61 percent of this membership finished its work. For the first time since World War I, enrollment in the clubs for girls was higher than in home demonstration clubs for women. In 52 counties 13,050 girls were enrolled in a total of 563 clubs. Project completion figures were not recorded. In 6 counties where Negro home agents were active, a total of 2,495 girls belonged to 43 clubs. The total state club membership for 1924 stood at 20,867. This figure, like most club figures for the year, had never been higher. The national club growth also set a new record.

With one modification to be noted directly, the surprisingly good North Carolina club figures for 1924 also indicated the level of club activity during the last year of this prolonged, active decade. 1925 was mostly a year of acquired momentum in the state's budding 4-H program, however. There was no active new promotion in newspapers. In the variety of projects, camping and the club tour, the revived and combined state Short Courses for white members, the State Fair demonstrations and judging contests climaxing complex county and district eliminations, and in the recognition of outstanding members, this year was a triumphant summation of the best club efforts since 1915. Poultry was still the most popular project. Camps outdrew short courses. The 4-H name and emblem had gained an active, sound reputation.

The old question of who would ultimately take the lead in

the club organization was still alive too. Before the end of 1925 this matter would be more critical than ever before. The year began calmly though. With Kirby's decision to return to the Agronomy Department which was seriously under staffed, Assistant Director and State Farm Agent Gray simply let the Agricultural Clubs fall into his own busy hands. Not since the last 2 years of T. E. Browne's tenure had a more preoccupied person been looked to for club leadership. John D. Wray was operating the Negro clubs under Mr. Hudson's guidance; Miss Wallace took her orders from Mrs. McKimmon. The record does not indicate that Mr. Gray called upon either Wray, whose experience was longest, or Wallace, whose success was established. He did not depend on Kirby either, who was again near death with flu. The truth of the matter may be that both Director Schaub and Mr. Gray were trying to see what would happen if Raleigh really left the clubs to the county agents. In contrast to the World War I years when this had first been tried, there was an organization out there in 1925. Which way it was actually headed, no one knew. One early indication that the wait-and-see posture was potentially fatal came in the Negro clubs. By mid-summer this organized work had almost disappeared. One reason was the raw rural economy stemming from the previous year's disastrous weather.

Among white boys and girls, there were several exceptional advances, however. At the annual Short Course, attended by 175 girls and 64 boys, "the crying need of recreation leadership among rural children" was heeded. In keeping with recent camp programs, as well as the short courses held just before the war, Maude Wallace arranged for recreation classes to be taught by J. F. Miller, the College director of athletics, and his assistant W. C. Parker. It was she who also undertook at this 1925 Short Course in Raleigh the adoption of an official club uniform for North Carolina girls. In *EFN* for July, she observed: "Each of the girls taking the clothing work made a white uniform to wear to the club meeting back home. These leaders will teach other girls how to make the uniform so that all club members will soon have such a uniform on hand for the regular club gatherings."

The top girl demonstrators at the State Fair were attired in these new uniforms when they posed for the photographers. Singled out for special attention were Evelyn Huggins and Eloise Pruette of Cleveland County, winners of the state's first

health demonstration, and the clothing champions from Cumberland—Marion Smith and Thelma Bullard. As the highest scoring individuals on any of the 22 teams, Evelyn and Marion were awarded free trips to a national camp for club girls planned for Washington during the summer of 1926.

The novelty of the health demonstration given by the girls from Cleveland County was not simply in their subject; these uniformed girls actually sang their introductory material. Emphasis of club singing and club songs, which had been heard prior to World War I, had been echoed by Maude Wallace in August 1925. "Take some old familiar tune," she had written, "and set some words to this tune, something to show the sentiment of our 4-H club work. Work on this song at the club meetings or individually, and then submit it to your agent. When he or she may think the efforts are worthy, we would like to have them sent to this office. Would it not be fine to think that you had the honor of representing your county in the writing of the State club song." Acting in this matter as the state spokesman, this capable woman stressed cooperation and local initiative. She ended her article by reminding the agents and members alike of the series of 4-H award pins to which persevering boys and girls were entitled. Maude Wallace's thoughts about the importance of singing and the value of club awards recalled earlier club campaigns by Homer Mask and Sammy Kirby. It was also true that unprecedented developments in the North Carolina club story were at hand.



Tin cans had not been entirely replaced by glass jars for home use, as this canning demonstration in Pender County shows.

III

LEARNING

“Teach them to make experiments and to learn by the use of their own eyes and brains. They will, if properly led, astonish you by their efforts and growth.”

Daniel Harvey Hill,
Agriculture for Beginners (1903)



Dairy judging teams at work during 1932 Short Course; the barn stood on the site of the present-day Coliseum.

That New Year's Day

The record peacetime enrollments of 1924 and 1925 suggested to many observers that bad crop years were not necessarily bad club years for rural North Carolina's youth. Others felt that these club figures were largely false, being school rolls merely transferred to club record sheets by busy men and women in some counties. The impossibility, in fact, of maintaining the reported level of activity, whatever its legitimacy, appeared first in the scuttling of the clubs for Negro boys and girls. This unfortunate reckoning was not due to the state's upset agricultural economy alone, however. On June 30, 1923 the Smith-Lever Act had reached maturity; the result had been that no further increases in federal funds had come through it to the North Carolina Extension Service, regardless of local economic conditions or fluctuations in club membership. Following the disruption of Mr. Wray's work during the summer of 1925, the real consequences of the complex economic forces were felt elsewhere; while the State Fair was not canceled, it was nearly a failure despite emergency funding by Governor Angus W. McLean and the City of Raleigh.

As the relentless autumn winds and early frost husked October and November, an even more general crisis developed in Raleigh and Greensboro. By Thanksgiving hardly the pith of white or black state leadership in either agricultural or home economics clubs remained intact. Ending a decade of truly yeoman service among Tar Heel Negroes, John D. Wray left for Florida and a new job at the State Agricultural College. At N. C. State the far briefer term of State Farm Agent and Assistant Director James M. Gray as State Agricultural Club Agent was also ending. He was not resigning; but as of the new year, Director Schaub, his boss, would be taking on additional responsibilities as Dean of the School of Agriculture, thus filling Gray's already busy hands with adult Extension matters. Jane S. McKimmon would be similarly affected by the new duties of Dean Schaub as more of his chores as Director began to cross her desk. That was not her only quandary, however. In early November her most valuable assistant in club leadership had asked for and received a year's leave of absence. Miss Wallace's leave was to begin on January 1, 1926, the same day the Director would be adding Dean to his title.

That New Year's Day was also the day L. R. Harrill began

his new job as North Carolina's first State 4-H Leader. Schaub had selected this Cleveland County native in November, during that flurry of personnel decisions. Who else had been considered for the new position is unclear. No one was hired to replace Mr. Wray. There is no record of C. R. Hudson's part in either of these decisions. What was clear to Schaub was the capability of the 29-year-old Harrill, who had known club work, including 4-H, during the several stages of his life.

At Lattimore young Harrill had belonged to the Cotton Club. Before the onset of the boll weevil and World War I, this membership had provided him the means of attending State College. There he had been esteemed a fine fellow to have around, neither a book worm nor a social fiend, yet one who naturally took part in numerous campus activities including the Agricultural Club and the Leazer Literary Society. Five days after his 1922 graduation with a Bachelor of Science in general agriculture, he had gone to work in Buncombe as this state's first full-time assistant county agent. Mrs. Vanderbilt paid his annual salary of \$1,200; the Asheville Civitan Club funded his transportation. During the remainder of 1922 and 1923 his guidance helped place that county's boys and girls in the forefront of club work and play in North Carolina. The pages of *EFN* reported this success, often in Mr. Harrill's own words. A high level of enrollment, good project records, pioneer work in baby beef and Irish potatoes, encouragement of leaders and identification of sponsors, annual fairs and awards programs, outstanding traditional corn shows, and club encampments in addition to the training of various demonstration teams: these activities characterized his active program. He was blessed with valuable associates too, especially Annie Rankin Clement, the seasoned home agent whose established leadership in home economics clubs and cooperative work with farm agents made her a good teacher for a beginning Extension worker.

Mr. Harrill, after leaving Asheville in early 1924, had worked briefly with a crop dusting company in the state's cotton belt. By the fall of that year, however, he was back at his alma mater as a graduate student in agronomy. This work agreed with him. Having written a thesis entitled "The Effects of Nitrate of Soda on the Germinating Qualities of Seed Potatoes," in June 1925 he took his Master's Degree. If this advanced degree gave the former county club agent an edge in Schaub's search for North Carolina's first 4-H Leader, it was an

appropriate advantage; for it had been the budding Irish potato culture of Buncombe County that had introduced the new man to the subject of his research. The other special quality which probably had swayed the Director in favor of Mr. Harrill was his demonstrated interest in organized recreation.

Both Schaub and Gray joined Harrill at work the first day of 1926, despite the holiday season. Their lengthy discussion can be reconstructed from office notes. It was the new man's job to pull together what remained of the Agricultural Clubs and unite them with the Home Economics Clubs into a statewide 4-H program. This union was not to be hastily undertaken, however. It was his responsibility, in broader terms, to place 4-H Clubs for boys and girls on par with adult Extension programs in North Carolina and on par with 4-H in certain other southern states. Schaub drew upon his own knowledge of this region in directing the attention of Mr. Harrill to Oklahoma, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Kentucky as states with club organizations worthy of study.

By the end of his first work day, it seemed to the new 4-H Leader that his purpose was "mainly making farmers out of boys." In his diary he made no specific mention of his responsibility for the club girls. Perhaps this omission was due to the absence that day of Mrs. McKimmon or a female assistant at the men's discussion. Mr. Harrill probably realized, moreover, that he as a young, single man would not quickly find acceptance as a leader of home economics activities anywhere in North Carolina. While this problem, intensified by the leave of Maude Wallace, would deter him in the realization of his primary objective, other, even more important matters had been discussed during that office conference. Four of these in particular must be mentioned.

As experience had taught all three men, the official adoption of 4-H and its symbolism for the statewide youth program would encounter some resistance in North Carolina. During the past decade as 4-H was receiving a wide range of usage, certain people including some Extension personnel had preferred a club name that more directly identified the source of this youth program. "Junior Extension Work" had been their leading suggestion. By 1926, however, "4-H" had prevailed. Mr. Harrill's state forerunners had favored it. McKimmon, for example, had always seen the usefulness of 4-H ideals and standards. In Washington since 1918 Gertrude Warren had led the national campaign,

sometimes against powerful odds; but beginning in 1923 federal club circulars consistently referred to "4-H Club Work" under her direct influence. Joining forces with Miss Warren had been the National Committee on Boys and Girls Club Work, organized in Chicago in 1921 to serve the mutual interests of the private sector and USDA. The shape of things to come was clarified further in 1925 with the opening of the National 4-H Supply Service in the Windy City. For the first time since the introduction of 4-H canning brands, a nationwide commercial means of spreading 4-H identity and public awareness was available. Understandably, then, Schaub and Gray directed Mr. Harrill to follow his new title—to be, in fact, the State 4-H Leader.

In this work Mr. Harrill's guiding slogan was to be Dr. Knapp's original demonstration principle of learning by doing. Schaub, among other older hands, believed that during World War I and the unstable period after its conclusion Extension had too often become merely a talking program. This "propaganda" would no longer be tolerated in North Carolina. The recently successful team demonstration contests at the State Fair were even suspect. Planned, on-site demonstrations of proven methods and actual results were recommended to the leader of the new 4-H program; project work and club recreation alike were to be rigorous, also.

The third matter discussed by Mr. Harrill and his two superiors on New Year's Day was directly related to the old Extension ideal and the new statewide name for youth clubs. He was instructed to depend on Washington for primary guidance in national programs; the Chicago support of 4-H, on the other hand, was seen as important but not fundamental. This policy, with which Mr. Harrill had no direct quarrel, probably would not have displeased Maude Wallace either, if she had been present. Although she had taken an active part in the initial National Club Congress in Chicago, in 1925 she had elected to send North Carolina's top club girls to a club camp proposed for Washington in mid-1926.

From January 5 through 15 the state's farm and home agents were to hold their annual joint meeting in Raleigh. Negro agents were to be in town at the same time. This schedule of Extension meetings was the holiday agenda's fourth item. Mr. Harrill was to take a prominent place on the various programs, in each case to emphasize to the county personnel the matters that had been outlined to him. He was to be bold and

decisive, assured of the support of his bosses, including Mrs. McKimmon. Mr. I. W. Hill would be on hand from Washington to lend federal support. President Brooks of State College would be there, too.

In these terms that busy day of resolutions ended, but it had begun, in truth, one in a long series of green, then growing, and finally great years of ultimately statewide, active 4-H in North Carolina.

The Green Years: 1926-1939

We know that leguminous plants convert atmospheric nitrogen into a form that is useful to other plants. Clover is a legume—unexcelled as forage for livestock, unequalled in the renovating influences it exerts upon the soil in which its long roots penetrate. Corn, not having this enriching power, should be planted in rotation with clover. Youth also benefit from clover intercropping. Today 4-H is society's best example of this proven agricultural relationship.

During the green years it was L. R. Harrill's first job to convince old and new county or local farm and home agents that the clover program's season had finally come. With more central authority than either Homer Mask or S. J. Kirby had had, he would implant the 4-H organizational method and programs county-by-county. Such was the existing disarray that he would start as if from scratch with four demonstration counties in 1926. By 1939, fully three decades after the state's first promise of 4-H had been made in Hertford County, he and his determined associates had organized every county in North Carolina. The chill that had fallen by the end of 1925 over the preparatory developments in the various clubs since 1909 turned 1926-1939 into years of renewal—the long, welcome springtime of Tar Heel 4-H.

On a larger scale these were the stern years of the Great Depression; the complex programs of Roosevelt's New Deals, including both of the national Agricultural Adjustment Acts and rural electrification; of radio's popular acceptance; and the onset far away of that vast horror show, the Second World War. In North Carolina these years witnessed the rise of an enduring native playwright in Paul Green and the recognition as well as the untimely death of Asheville novelist Thomas

Wolfe. Duke University Medical Center flourished, and major vacation or conservation areas took shape in all three geographical areas of the state. In the piedmont, consolidation of the major public college campuses in Raleigh, Greensboro, and Chapel Hill formed The Greater University of North Carolina. These developments in a state still predominantly rural also suggest the various ways 4-H grew during its green years: gradual consolidation of programs, economic and agricultural adjustments hand-in-hand with expanded recreational and cultural interests, plus deeper devotion to individual health and human survival, spiritual as well as physical.

Naturally, however, spring did not come easily. The State Leader often found the country roads muddy and a school's schedule in conflict with his particular 4-H designs. Exasperated by conflicts in one of the demonstration counties, he resorted to showing silent movies at night in order to attract potential 4-H members. The boys and girls there or elsewhere were not Mr. Harrill's real problem, though. His club vision was most often blocked by unprofessional men and women at the county level—agents who lacked training, interest, and the will to experiment or cooperate. Agents in the same county were even at odds, he discovered; and nowhere was money for 4-H plentiful. His own salary in 1926, for example, was \$1,350; and the total cost of his varied activities came to only \$2,180.14. Of



A model club meeting during the summer of 1928 near Burgaw. Boys, girls, and adults attended.

this moderate amount, \$786.67 paid for travel. And travel, almost relentless motion, characterized Mr. Harrill's first year.

The uncooperative county personnel whom he discussed frankly with Schaub in an April conference at State College was a particular disappointment to both men. For at the Raleigh meetings of local and county agents in January, pledges of better relations had been made. At that time, bolstered by his New Year's Day briefing and supported especially by I. W. Hill and N. C. State's President Brooks, Mr. Harrill had gained broad verbal support. Hill had been effective in portraying North Carolina's recent 4-H heritage as a good bridge to a lasting state youth organization. President Brooks, having served previously as the state's Superintendent of Public Instruction, endorsed 4-H and its continued reliance upon the rural schools for membership and meeting places as well as local leadership. He actually made rounds with the new State Leader in seeking the cooperation of white and Negro agents alike. There were thought to be 40,000 boys and girls eligible for statewide enrollment by the April 1 deadline.

The selection of the four demonstration counties for the renewal of 4-H was the best result of that January meeting. For one thing, experience had already proven that not all verbal agreements could be depended on. Moreover, some efficient means was needed for the education of the skeptical, and Mr. Harrill himself wanted a few cases for special observation and assistance. One county in each of the five farm districts of the state had been requested. In each case the county should have a home and a farm agent, both of whom would be willing and funded to devote time to 4-H. In the Central District no such county could be found, but conditions were greener everywhere else. Pasquotank with G. W. Falls and Edna Evans in the Northeastern, Robeson with O. O. Dukes and Beth Andrews in the Southeastern, Davidson in the Piedmont with C. A. Sheffield and Elizabeth Cornelius, and Polk with J. W. Artz and Florence Cox in the Mountain District accepted the new challenges of the clover. Still there was one reservation. In proposing Robeson for this demonstration, District Agent E. W. Gaither had said to Mr. Harrill: "If it will work in this county, it will work in any county in the state, but I don't believe you can make it go."

Making 4-H go meant that no North Carolinian was more active than the man destined to become Mr. 4-H. Not only was he steadily making the rounds to these four counties; along his

route he stopped as well in 50 additional counties where interest in 4-H was evident. His very first stop, as a matter of fact, was in Cumberland County. There he visited seven schools during the last week in January 1926. This county's home economics girls had been very outstanding and well organized for a number of years. Their busy home agent promised to promote 4-H "insofar as it did not interfere with her work." More cooperative was N. B. Stevens, the farm agent, who hoped to organize several 4-H clubs in the county, placing special emphasis on the swine project.

Probably because of District Agent Gaither's challenge, Mr. Harrill spent considerable time in Robeson that first year; and he eventually proved his friendly skeptic wrong there. Davidson's 4-H clubs with 400 members in nine communities thrived best of all, while Polk and Pasquotank in various ways disappointed both themselves and Mr. Harrill.

It is not clear, however, that he learned more about organizing 4-H from the four demonstration counties than from the much larger and more varied group of 50. In Wake County, for example, in the company of the farm and home agent Mr. Harrill ran headlong into a social problem that statewide 4-H would only slowly overcome. His diary for February 10 noted his bad luck:

Spent the day with Mr. Anderson. This county seems to be a *Jonah* for club work. We went out to a strictly



The camp at White Lake.

rural school and met with very keen interest but little, if any, response. Mrs. McInnes accompanied us and demanded that the girls be separated from the boys. So it seems that there is hard sledding ahead for organized club work in Wake County.

Within the week he was making another attempt to organize Wake, but it was still wintertime on the question of a joint 4-H program in that county and elsewhere.

By 1926, of course, ample evidence of joint club ventures, many of them avowedly 4-H, had been published and positively evaluated all over North Carolina. Camps, demonstration teams, club tours, and state short courses for both boys and girls were on record. Excluding the home economics clubs for white girls, club youth had always included both sexes. Why, then, did this uncooperativeness on the part of the most outstanding home agents, as in Cumberland and Wake, appear in 1926 as never before?

There are several partial answers. These home agents and their home economics girls were not nearly as needful of a renewed organization as were farm or local agents and their boys in particular. Club success for years had turned into a largely female story in North Carolina. For women agents the new prospect of a statewide 4-H program led by a young man seemed more like busy work than anything else, especially since the girls had embraced 4-H ideals already under the leadership of Mrs. McKimmon and Maude Wallace. Moreover, there were surely some parents who would end their daughters' club careers rather than condone the joint club concept now proposed by Mr. Harrill. In short, a hasty or complete transition to 4-H, however much it might stimulate the club life of rural boys, was seen by some as posing a threat to the accomplished work among Tar Heel girls. All along since McKimmon had achieved professional success by steady but wisely restrained expansion. Her old wisdom in 1926 was sometimes interpreted as hardheadedness.

In fact, Mr. Harrill saw considerable evidence of the customary, joint 4-H work and play during the summer of 1926. Club photographs in *EFN* picture boys and girls together. The state Short Course held at State College, July 5-10, provided 104 boys and 285 girls with mutual social, dramatic, recreational, and instructional opportunities. He was assisted by District

Home Agent Martha Creighton in supervising this event. Approximately 35 camps involving at least 1,600 boys and girls were also held, the most important ones taking place at the new regional camp that had been developed through admirable cooperation at White Lake. Club boys and girls as well as agents and Bladen County citizens had made this 1925 dream a reality by the summer of 1926. The State Leader was a regular camper at this site and elsewhere.

Additional evidence of cooperation was apparent in the September announcement that Rosetta Turner of Rockingham and Raymond Watson of Craven County would be the state's first representatives to the Leadership Training School at Camp Vail in Massachusetts. While North Carolina had no State Fair in 1926, 4-H club fairs, in addition to county fairs, were put on in Polk, Iredell, and Buncombe by both boys and girls. Polk, under Mr. Harrill's personal guidance, also sponsored a successful joint club tour into South Carolina.

But when annual report time came in Raleigh, it was necessary to separate the boys from the girls. Mr. Harrill reported that there were 227 well organized 4-H clubs with a membership of 3,864 boys. Mrs. McKimmon disclosed that 13,720 girls had belonged to 624 clubs. Negro youth were accounted separately, too, but the figures do not reveal an active club program. It is recorded, however, that a summer Short Course attended by 127 girls and some boys was held in Greensboro during the summer of 1926.

Whenever Mr. Harrill wrote or spoke of that first green year, he accentuated the positive, but he had in fact grown tired and angry more than once along the way. There to brighten the route, in addition to the items already pointed out, were a couple of important signs pointing to the future. One was the willingness of the railroads to offer club members special rates to and from Raleigh or Greensboro for state events. Another heartening experience for him was also related to the train. In keeping with Dean Schaub's desires, Mr. Harrill visited Oklahoma and Louisiana in order to study 4-H in action in other places. Evidence of their joint program carried on by cooperative, trained personnel gave him more confidence in this state's 4-H destiny. Probably nothing gladdened him more, however, than the news from Robeson County. When the commissioners met in August to consider renewing the appropriations for Home Demonstration work, the delegation of proponents included boys and girls

from six organized 4-H Clubs with a total membership of 200. The Robeson commissioners voted "aye."

In this once doubtful county and elsewhere, however, 4-H renewal was not continuous; some years were greener than others. Particularly progressive years statewide were 1929, 1931, 1936, and 1939. Throughout this era of hard times it would be the charmed destiny of 4-H to take hold among North Carolina's rural youth by making certain that they balanced their budget of work and play. In February 1927 appeared Mr. Harrill's first 4-H publication, an amply illustrated and detailed bulletin on camps and camping. In May *EFN* began a regular page entitled "Among Carolina Club Members." By June camping was thriving at White Lake and in other settings. The Short Course emphasized recreation as never before, with John Bradford of the Recreation Association of America teaching classes to a majority of the 606 boys and girls in attendance. A unique feature of the 1927 course were the reports of this state's first four delegates to National Club Camp; there the official 4-H pledge had been selected and the original club motto affirmed anew. Maude Wallace, having returned to her post in November 1926, had accompanied Mr. Harrill to this historic Washington camp with Lela Paul of Beaufort, Augusta Raymond of Hertford, Wayne's Aaron Peele, and Elton Whitley of Stanly. Attend-



Short Course delegates in 1927 studied recreation under John Bradford, whose campus classroom was the shaded lawn in front of Holladay Hall.

ing Camp Vail in September were Catawba's poultry champion Oliver Smith and Pender's Mary Blake, a home economics major at Woman's College where she had recently organized the state's first Collegiate 4-H Club. As in 1926 there was no State Fair, but several new club fairs were recorded. In November



This state's first National Camp delegates were accompanied to Washington by Mr. Harrill and his associate Maude Wallace.

1927, Miss Wallace judged the home economics exhibits at National Club Congress in Chicago and again conducted the 4-H style show during the annual club banquet. No Tar Heel youth went with her, but one club girl from Halifax and two from Cleveland counties won cash awards in the national canning exhibit sponsored by the Hazel-Atlas Glass Company.

There were also more localized signs of project success, particularly with dairy calves. In Alamance County separate clubs of white and Negro youth boasted of having the world's largest Jersey clubs. *EFN* printed the claims as truth, and the Negro youth exhibited 14 of their best calves from the club stock of 63 at the Mebane Fair. Under the sharp eye of Allen Oliver, other 4-H'ers gathered six blue ribbons at the Madison Square Garden Poultry Show. While Catawba's traditional place of preeminence in poultry went unchallenged except by neighboring Lincoln, Craven County made national news when its young Raymond Watson became the first boy anywhere to feed and ship by rail a carload of demonstration pigs. And as girls statewide made clothing and home furnishing projects popular, campaigns in nutrition, especially those emphasizing milk-for-health and curb marketing, made healthy eating habits a leading concern. The novelty among 4-H projects in 1927 was forestry, however, with four boys under specialist R. W. Graeber's guidance pioneering it in Catawba's fertile club soil.

In 1928 when two of these boys, brothers Emmett and George Turbyfill, reported their profits in thinning an acre of spruce or Virginia pine near Maiden, the new prospect of farming the forest did not supplant the importance of field crops in 4-H. Corn and cotton as well as tobacco and gardening were popular and economical projects once more. Nonetheless it was forestry and nature study that shared the club schedule with recreation at the 1928 4-H camps and the Short Course in Raleigh.

Remote from Mr. Harrill's mind was the quandary of former club leaders Mask and Kirby, for that an active camping season was not an enemy of the annual Short Course now seemed clear. Both features of the summer 4-H program, in addition to National Camp, were ways of stimulating the membership when the rural schools were closed and club morale might lapse. Evidence of Mr. Harrill's broad expectations was ample by the fall of 1928. Not only had the camping routines become more vigorous, but strict attendance rules, based like

those of the early 1920s on members' project records, had also been reinstated. Moreover, 4-H'ers themselves had taken more charge of Short Course. Older members served as group leaders, and on Friday evening the first slate of state officers in a decade had been elected: Hertford's Frank Raymond, president; Pasquotank's Mildred Ives, vice president; Davidson's Kathleen Mock, secretary-treasurer; and its Joe Craver, historian. Prior to the voting, it had been decided that both boys and girls would be represented on the slate. This joint state organization had been achieved, Mr. Harrill observed, by the election of 4-H'ers from three counties of note in early club and 4-H history.

Short Course's recreation classes for older members had been led by Ella Gardner of the Children's Bureau in the U.S. Department of Labor; Walter T. Cartier, Charlotte's Park Commissioner, exercised the younger boys and girls. District agents and college faculty, with one exception, took charge of the other classes. The exception was well-known lyricist Fannie Buchanan whose 4-H songs were just beginning to be sung nationwide. She taught music appreciation, stressing what to sing and how to sing it. At the twice-daily assemblies, her success was celebrated song after song.

Suggestive of the group enthusiasm generated by this or-



4-H play had joined club work for these Hertford County boys and girls by the summer of 1928.

ganized recreation, a committee of three boys, three girls, and Miss Gardner, Mr. Cartier, Miss Buchanan, Maude Wallace, and Mr. Harrill planned the state's first large campfire and candle-lighting service for that Thursday evening. Every generation of future North Carolina 4-H'ers has followed their 1928 gleam.

That worshipful event, the election of state officers the following evening, and something that had happened in June reflected the ability of Mr. Harrill in particular to inspire young leaders. During National Club Camp, Tar Heel 4-H'ers had been able to join their four delegates and the national youth enrollment of 620,000 in a radio broadcast from the campsite in Washington on June 23. Through *EFN* Mr. Harrill had seen to the statewide scheduling of that month's 4-H meetings to make this unprecedented radio transmission as meaningful as possible.

The numerous benefits which S. J. Kirby had discovered in club journalism were also still serviceable; every opportunity was taken, as in the announcement of the Camp Vail delegates, to commend the winners and inspire the membership at large. In the long run, however, the best 4-H news in 1928 was financial. In February the establishment of the Jane S. McKimmon Loan Fund had been announced. Actual loans to college-bound rural girls interested in home economics would begin as soon as the investment, begun by club women the preceding Christmas, had been collected. Of more general and immediate interest, on July 1 the new federal funds provided by the Capper-Ketcham Act arrived in Raleigh. The \$20,000 without offset by the state was the first new federal relief for Extension since the maturity of Smith-Lever in 1923. Subsequent annual appropriations based on a state's percentage of rural population had been earmarked by the same legislation. The third piece of good economic news was the return of the State Fair in 1928. Although 4-H participation was very limited, the new format promised good premiums for another year. As a matter of fact, the club fairs which Mr. Harrill had encouraged 4-H'ers to put on in 1926 and 1927 had become rather largescale operations during 1928. He referred to 10 of these events as the state's first 4-H Achievement Days.

Certain club developments of 1928 were not achievements to celebrate, however. At the year's end, both Assistant Director James M. Gray and Home Agent Maude Wallace announced

their immediate resignations. He became the educational officer of Chilean Nitrate; she was hired as Virginia's new State Home Agent. Neither was directly replaced in Raleigh. In his new job, Mr. Gray's direct supervisor would be Homer Mask. From this combination of personnel 4-H gained numerous financial benefits. Perhaps Mrs. McKimmon's loss was greater than anyone's gain, however, for her most valuable assistant was leaving within a few months of the sudden death of Mr. McKimmon in July.

That same December, Allen G. Oliver had died also, losing his short bout with heart disease at his Raleigh home. "I heard he was sick and I have brought these two hens to him. All that I have, he taught me to make." The Wake County woman who spoke these respectful words at the Oliver front door understood the life's work of this exceptional man. No one had done more than he to put North Carolina's practical poultry business on its feet.

For the fourth year of organized 4-H, Mr. Harrill reported that 65 counties with a total of 317 bona fide clubs had an enrollment of 6,817 boys and girls taking more than 7,500 projects. Approximately 61 percent of this organized membership turned in completed records. The State Leader also identified 501 local 4-H leaders, both white and Negro, who had been trained in 106 different meetings across the state. In the most recently organized counties, the county agents estimated that they and their leaders had reached about eight times as many rural youth as they had been able to when most club work had been unorganized. But in fact this less efficient and less sociable style of 4-H still affected numerous young people; and they, plus Negro and white organized youth, in addition to the home economics girls, brought the grand total 4-H membership to 27,793 and the number of distinct clubs to 1,189 for 1929.

The club system would not stay that confusing, however. In October Elizabeth Cornelius, the successful home agent in Davidson, had been brought onto the state staff in Raleigh. Up until then, with Miss Wallace gone, Mr. Harrill had had experienced Martha Creighton's aid in planning the Short Course and attending National Club Camp. But with the arrival of Miss Cornelius, the original clubs for girls for the first time in North Carolina officially assumed the name 4-H. That alone would improve operations in the future. Mrs. McKimmon made the vital distinction in her own annual report: "Four-H Club work with girls

under the definite supervision of a specialist was begun in this division on October 1."

Miss Cornelius' first duty was to renew the State Fair team demonstrations that had thrived spectacularly in earlier years. Both the public and Extension praised her quick success. In the room improvement category, Durham County's girls won first place, with Richmond, Stanly, and Cleveland finishing in order. Two other girls from Stanly gave a noncompetitive demonstration about a club girl's wardrobe, and the Jackson County team of Ned Tucker and John Sharpe won the 4-H poultry demonstration.

For his part in the Fair, Mr. Harrill organized 56 entries for the first 4-H Club Calf Show and supervised the renewal of the old judging contests. Johnston won in poultry, Buncombe in livestock, and Pasquotank ranked highest in crop judging. Jesse Johnson of this team had been the 1928 state corn champion, and his Weeksville neighbor John Alton Brown was destined to take that honor in 1929, winning a gold medal and a cash award of \$35 from Chilean Nitrate's Educational Bureau under Jimmy Gray's direction. Mr. Gray's place as Dean Schaub's Assistant Director, incidentally, had been taken by C. A. Sheffield, Miss Cornelius's Davidson County colleague. Thus both the farm and home agent in Mr. Harrill's most successful demonstration 4-H county of 1926 had come to State College by the end of 1929.

Other 4-H developments of that year are as noteworthy as the particular success of 4-H'ers at the State Fair. Special mention must be made of advances in camping facilities for the western counties; the health pageant was also added to the traditional Short Course program.

In the mountain counties 4-H members had never had the choice of developed camping facilities available to their flatland peers. After the opening of the regional camp at White Lake in 1926, however, more attention was paid in the West to a permanent campsite. Twelve agriculturally useless acres of the test farm at the Swannanoa Branch Station were eventually offered and accepted, in 1928 actually, but the illness of District Agent John Goodman delayed the construction of even the basic facilities; thus Swannanoa 4-H Camp did not open until June 1929. The story of its development in the state's high country is without equal as a tribute to improved cooperation, both within Extension and without.



Eventually this rustic pool was laid down and put to good use in front of Swannanoa's main hall.

It was Henderson County Agent O. B. Jones who first suggested the plan of a permanent camp to Mr. Goodman, who then sought the approval of Mr. Harrill and Station Superintendent S. C. Clapp before getting State College and the State Department of Agriculture to designate the actual camp acreage. Test Farms Director F. E. Miller endorsed the decisions. Next, Buncombe County graded a roadway to the site. Commercial agencies, civic bodies, and ordinary individuals donated money, skill, construction materials, and a large camp stove; the most generous donors were Chilean Nitrate, Southern Railway, the city of Asheville, and Hendersonville, in addition to the Lumberman's Association under the leadership of J. M. English.

Transylvania County Agent P. H. Gaston supervised construction as the weather permitted after Goodman became ill. A. T. Holman, State College's agricultural engineer, ran the survey on the steep grade where the large basic building for recreation, dining, and cooking would stand. Cabins and a swimming pool were laid off nearby. Buncombe's L. D. Thrash and District Home Agent Sarah Ellis helped procure supplies and actual building plans. In April and May the progress was wonderful at the site, but since no state money was available for construction of the separate cabins, it was decided to challenge each county in the district to raise funds for its own camp

shelter. When 100 Cleveland County 4-H'ers arrived to christen the new camp in June, however, no cabin was more than a working drawing, so everyone slept on straw tick in the main hall. There was no pool either; and, in keeping with an already seasoned camp policy, each camper had brought a fee of \$1.50, plus a personal food supply to place in the common pantry. Whenever meals were to be prepared or removed, everyone pitched in. Outdoor toilets and kerosene lanterns fitted out the camp. Yet joy covered the mountainside, for Swannanoa was growing; and even in its first season it added materially and spiritually to the state's camping program.

The Raleigh Short Course prospered that summer also—as never before. Attended by 779 boys and girls, contrasted to 1927's 606 and 1928's 425, the large assembly led by its own officers published its own daily newspaper, "Tar Heel Club News," and studied as diligently as it played. Classes were offered in at least 10 different subjects; instructors were members of the college faculty, specialists, agents, and several guests including Ella Gardner to again teach and lead recreation, Charles Wells to teach drama and stunts under the auspices of the American Playground Association, and Geneva McCachern, a former club girl from Canton, to teach music and singing. From Washington in addition to Miss Gardner had come I. W. Hill and Robert G. Foster. He was a federal specialist in leadership and organization assigned to the New England states in a capacity similar to Mr. Hill's southern duties. Foster's work in Raleigh was with adult leaders. Their Short Course conference he led in discussing this sequence of topics: "The Standardization of 4-H Club Work," "4-H Club Camps," "Records," and "The 4-H Achievement Day." The place or value of prizes in promoting club work was taken up in his final daily session with the leaders.

Certainly no feature of the week either drew upon more aspects of the course or pleased more people than the Thursday evening health pageant. The club newspaper on Friday told the original story:

Last night after vesper services, a health pageant was given by 4-H club members. There were over a hundred people in the pageant, and it was witnessed by all club members attending the Short Course and many visitors from Raleigh.

The pageant was opened by the marching in of every-

body in the pageant. After this, the Spirit of Health, who was Miss Lucy Blake, read a scroll and as she came to the different parts, these were pantomimed while the music appreciation class sang the song for this particular part. When the Spirit of Health had named the King and Queen of Health, Dr. Charles O'H. Laughinghouse, with much fervor, crowned them. The King of Health was Boyce Brooks of Duplin County. He is 17 years old and made the very high score of 99.1 in the health examination. The Queen of Health was Miss Ruth Coleman of Alamance County. She is 16 years old, and her score in the health examination was 97.9.

After the King and Queen of Health had been crowned and seated very nicely in their proper places of honor, the Recreation class danced and sang for them. When all were again in their places the program ended by singing "America the Beautiful."



N. C.'s first king and queen of Health, 1929.

Something of the fascination surrounding this coronation may have been reflected in the election of new state officers on Friday. King Boyce Brooks became the vice president, joining Sampson County's Mary Emma Powell as president, Pasquotank's Vernon James as secretary-treasurer, and Louise Hardison of Washington County as historian. It was these outstanding 4-H'ers who were installed during the first campfire and candlelighting ceremony ever to conclude a State 4-H Short Course in Raleigh.

That event received national attention in September 1929 when Edmund Aycock, one of the four delegates to that year's National Camp, returned to Washington to speak on a national broadcast. The Wayne County native said in part:

In 4-H Club work the candle is the symbol of service and our last camp fire featured the candle lighting ceremony. It was a beautiful and inspiring scene as we all stood about the fire, lighted by Dean Schaub from the remains of last year's camp fire, and listened to a heart-to-heart talk by Mr. Harrill, our State 4-H Club Leader, impressing on our minds the importance and bigness of the work the 4-H Clubs are designed to foster. Then, as with lighted candles we formed an unbroken circle and sang the inspiring "Ploughing Song" and "Follow the Gleam," we all firmly resolved to do our part in bringing about better agricultural conditions in our country.

This resolution was kept that fall by the state sending to Camp Vail two Catawba County members who were already self-supporting; Philip Lutz was a successful dairyman, and Vinnie Lee McComb's success had come in poultry. Within the month of these two older 4-H'ers return to North Carolina, the crash of the stock market signalled the onset of the national Depression. Bringing about now the better agricultural conditions Mr. Harrill had described in early August would strain the possibilities of young and old members alike. In these uncertain economic times several important administrative changes also took place.

As already said, the most important of these was the October arrival of Miss Cornelius in the state 4-H office. Another was the departure of L. E. Hall whose outstanding tenure as Negro district agent had been ended by his resigna-



Mitchell



Lowe

tion; he returned to school at Hampton Institute. Appointed to replace him was veteran local agent J. W. Mitchell. In order that the overall program for Negro adults and youth might begin to experience new life, Mr. Hudson and Mrs. McKimmon arranged for the offices of Mitchell and Mrs. D. F. Lowe, the Negro Home Agent, to be located at A&T in Greensboro.

Although it was not apparent at first glance, the renewed success of white 4-H'ers at the State Fair in 1929 coincided almost exactly with the crumbling of this state and nation's rural and urban economy. Would the spirit of spring survive?

If good club enrollment statistics, the continuation of all existing programs, and a successful 1930 State Fair composed a dependable answer, North Carolina 4-H'ers said "yes." The operative slogan was "live-at-home" once more. Almost 68 per cent of the membership of 26,638 boys and girls from a record 83 counties completed their projects in 35 subjects ranging from livestock, field crops, and home economics to community, farm, and home improvements. In the latter category alone, 151 clubs in 17 counties conducted community service projects, a new activity, which mainly beautified school and home grounds. Statewide there were 981 organized 4-H Clubs in 1930. No

separate figures for Negro 4-H'ers appear in the project production records, all of which were impressive. At 49.4 bushels an acre, the club corn yield was more than twice the state average. Boys and girls made an average of 141 bushels of Irish potatoes on an acre; the state average was 98. In sweet potatoes, too, 4-H'ers were ahead by a comparable margin. The club cotton harvest came to almost three times the lint average statewide, according to proud Mr. Harrill, who knew that 4-H homes across North Carolina would have ample food and fiber whatever the economic situation.

Other important developments in 1930 were further consolidation within Extension, more club recreation, and the introduction of reforestation among club members. By reducing the total number of farm and home districts to four, with supervisory farm and home agents assigned to each one, Dean Schaub saw a way to even more efficient organization. In each of the new Southeastern, Northeastern, Southwestern, and Northwestern districts, there were approximately 25 counties. Coupled with the arrivals of Mr. Harrill in 1926 and Miss Cornelius in 1929, this was the third, though indirect, improvement in the overall 4-H organization under Schaub's administration.



Club girls from Rutherford, Buncombe, and Madison going through morning exercises at Swannanoa in July 1930.



Mr. Harrill stands near the door at right in a Dramatics Institute held in Asheville in May 1930.

It was the State 4-H Leader and his assistant who organized popular schools of recreation in each of the new districts during 1930's spring. Mr. Harrill was assisted by Jack Knapp of the National Recreation Association, and Ella Gardner came from Washington to aid Miss Cornelius. Their inviting theme was easy to understand: "However hard the time, living well at home also means playing more in order to get the most out of life." This lesson applied away from home too, especially at 4-H Camp. In 1930 nearly 3,000 boys and girls from 45 counties camped, a majority of them gathering at White Lake or at Swannanoa, which now offered campers its rustic pool and county cabins. At Short Course and in booths and demonstrations at the State Fair in October, Mr. Harrill's same theme of dutiful playing turned up prominently.

It was the Short Course delegation of 800 4-H'ers and leaders that took up the club reforestation project, having been urged by Governor O. Max Gardner to become "tree setters rather than tree sitters." In furtherance of this active challenge, Mr. Harrill led the delegation in planting an elm on the College's old quadrangle in honor of I. O. Schaub. Despite the early August heat, the 4-H Leader implored the tree not to die, convincing the assembled youth in this way that the ceremonial elm's prospering would suggest the devotion of each of them to the Governor's request. The elm survived for a few years and so did the campaign. (Later a substitute elm was planted.)

Once again "Tar Heel Club News" kept the large 1930 campus group informed; other features of the course included the traditional streetcar tour of Raleigh with Colonel Fred Olds guiding as he had done almost annually since World War I, a water carnival on campus, the second annual health pageant on Riddick Field, and a new set of state officers installed there in candlelight on Friday after the usual East-West baseball game—won as always by the hillbillies. The score was 10 to 5. No routine classes of the week outranked those in recreation taught by Mr. Harrill and Ruth Current, the Iredell Home Agent who had assisted Ella Gardner in 1929. In the evenings, the class members themselves took charge of the 4-H'ers' group games. Another appealing activity was drama; four county delegations presented one-act plays, boys and girls taking all the parts and directing each show well. Also popular were the real life accounts given by the four National Camp representatives. Iredell's Lena Early, who had compiled North Carolina's first winning record in 4-H recreation, was especially good with the crowd.

Miss Early's leadership was pointed out again in the fall; at State Teachers College in Harrisburg, Virginia, she organized as a freshman, with encouragement from Maude Wallace, a Campus 4-H Club like the one at Woman's College in Greensboro. North Carolina's Camp Vail delegates were from Pasquotank and Polk, but in October, when the State Fair saluted 4-H with a special Friday celebration, Iredell County reclaimed the coveted wreath of clover. Its club boys won the livestock judging contest and almost all of the cups in the second annual 4-H Calf Show. It is true that Lenoir County girls were tops in poultry judging and that boys from Pasquotank won out in the crop contest. In the demonstration area, a shortage of funds had done away with competition between county teams. All was not lost, however. Miss Cornelius and Stanly's talented Oscar Phillips, the farm agent, arranged for his boys and girls to present the live-at-home aspects of 4-H to the economy-minded public.

Such was the showing Iredell's young Max Culp had made in the Fair's calf show and judging contest, however, that talk of him in particular outlasted the month. Among those pleased to hear both Culp and Lena Early so highly praised was Home Agent Ruth Current, who on November 1, 1930 came from Statesville to Raleigh as the new home agent for the Southwestern District.

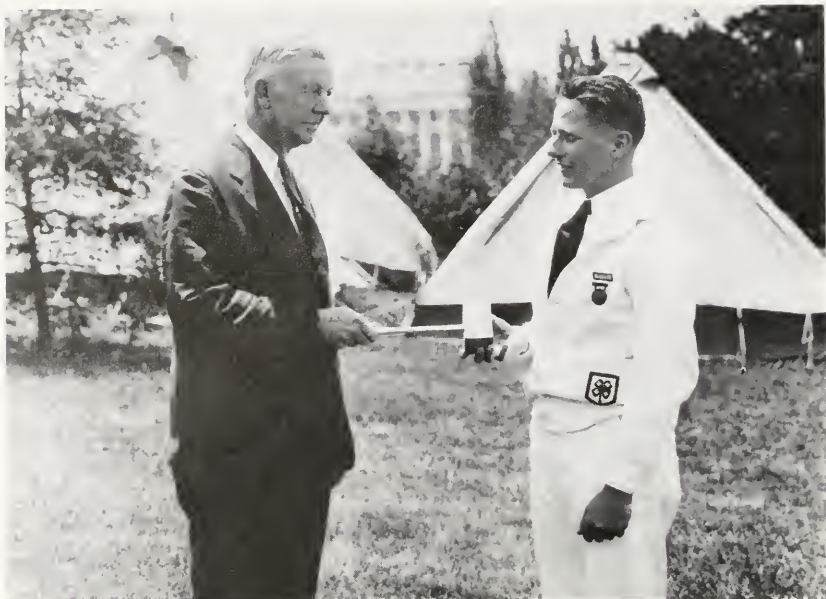
Although Guernsey calf work increased among dairy members, no new 4-H projects were undertaken in North Carolina during 1931. It was an economic matter, largely, with recreation and health again receiving more attention than any other club activities. In Mr. Harrill's sound judgment, they had the best potential for putting 4-H into bud in depressed times. The actual club harvest of the year was much more bountiful than anyone could have expected, however.

The same 83 counties continued organized 4-H for white youth, but the enrollment rose over 3,000 to 39,921. These boys and girls, 62 percent of whom completed their projects, belonged to a total of 1,020 clubs in which agents and 2,453 leaders were also active. Providing on a statewide average more than two leaders to each organized club, this record number of volunteers included 982 adult and 1,471 junior leaders; all but 324 of the latter were girls.

Fifty-two counties held 4-H Achievement Days attended by over 18,000 people. This was a significant accomplishment since Mr. Harrill viewed these annual rallies as valuable public relations as well as the best means of rewarding a county's leading 4-H'ers and clubs. Polk, enhancing its reputation for the grand champion event of this kind, put on another spectacular club fair in 1931.

Camps, of course, necessarily thrived in a club plan which emphasized recreation and health. Even with the stricter attendance rules in force, the number of campers rose to 5,544, up 25 percent over 1930. Boys and girls from 62 counties took part; to Swannanoa 551 campers from 20 counties came and went away happier, the now completed camp itself showing an operational gain of \$176.58. White Lake 4-H Camp registered even more success, clearing \$225.92 after providing an organized 4-H vacation for nearly 1,600 members from 16 counties. These statistics convinced the State Leader that permanent camps were unquestionably the most satisfactory facilities for the future.

The 1931 National 4-H Camp was special, too. North Carolina's delegation was made up of Boyce Brooks, Louise Elliott, and Ralph Suggs, all current state officers, and Olive Jackson from Pitt County. As in several past years, Atlantic Coast Line Railroad sponsored two of the campers. Miss Cornelius and Mr. Harrill attended this group in Washington where Suggs was singled out as one of the nation's first club boys to have planted an acre of forest trees as a 4-H project. An inlaid gavel crafted



Boyce Brooks hands the North Carolina gavel to Mr. Hill.



Miss Cornelius accompanied Mr. Harrill and the 1931 National Camp delegates to Washington. Illness made this trip her last official club duty.

by Mr. Harrill of dogwood gathered on Mt. Mitchell and pine from Roanoke Island was presented to I. W. Hill by State President Boyce Brooks. As in later versions of this gavel, on each face an "H" was visible. Then saluting the entire national gathering, the Tar Heel delegation except for Miss Cornelius staged a one-act play entitled "The Mountain Wedding" on Thursday evening.

Once back in North Carolina where preparations for Short Course were to be worked out, the state officers and 4-H staff were shocked by the sudden news that Elizabeth Cornelius was ill with tuberculosis. She went on indefinite leave, and Mrs. McKimmon selected Myrtie Keller, the Wayne County Home Agent, to assist Mr. Harrill with his immediate plans and their execution. He, in turn, took this bleak time for positive actions designed particularly to strengthen again the part of older club members in conducting Short Course. In letters to selected members, including the state officers, he proposed a state constitution, the introduction of 4-H uniforms for boys and girls at Short Course, and the organization of a statewide 4-H Honor Club.

There is no evidence that a 4-H constitution was adopted in 1931 by Short Course delegates, although Ralph Suggs drafted one. Why more action was needed is clear from a portion of Mr. Harrill's letter of June 30 to Boyce Brooks:

I would like to offer this one suggestion; that is, that the officers of the various community clubs make up the officers of the county council; that the county council in turn elect two representatives to cast their votes in the annual state election. It seems to me that this system would eliminate any chance of unequal representation. As it has been in the past, some counties have had as high as 50 or 60 delegates at the short course, and others have had only three or four and some only one. With each county having two votes, it will eliminate any such unequal distribution.

With regard to a 4-H uniform, in a separate letter to the State President on June 30, Mr. Harrill observed:

There is not a national 4-H Club uniform. A number of states have used various types of uniforms, but as yet we have not definitely established a national club

uniform other than the one used at the National 4-H Club Camp. Personally I would like for our group to use this uniform at our next short course; however, it will not be made a requirement.

Not since Maude Wallace's girls had created white skirts and middy blouses with white emblems for the 1925 Short Course and State Fair had 4-H uniforms been mentioned here on the state level. The National Camp uniforms which appealed to Mr. Harrill had been in style since 1928; their widespread use at the 1931 Short Course is apparent if we compare the picture of that year's Washington delegation with the group photograph of the 4-H'ers gathered in at Raleigh. The news accounts of Short Course provide additional appreciation of these new club outfits. "Tar Heel Club News" pointed out in its second number of the week that approximately two-thirds of the girls were dressed in green and that about a fourth of the boys were wearing white duck pants and white shirts with black ties. "That makes me happy," Dean Schaub was heard to say as the delegates in uniform accentuated the Riddick Field gathering on Monday night. The cool and pretty dresses in particular inspired the Raleigh Linen Supply Company's proprietor, a 4-H father, who supplied green uniforms without charge to all girls who had been unable to obtain them ahead of time. Other Raleigh residents who came out to view the opening exercises of Short Course also approved, giving the 4-H'ers the reputation of the capital city's best looking group of visitors. Some of these uniformed boys and girls also had other clothes for other occasions. The week's vespers programs, for instance, were biblical stories acted out in costume, an effective coupling of 4-H's dual emphases on spiritual growth and recreational drama. And by week's end, 36 boys and girls in swimwear had passed their Junior Red Cross life-saving test, five others had passed their swimming test, and 104 younger members had been certified in beginning swimming.

The Friday evening camp fire and officer installation on Riddick Field revealed an even more meaningful use of the new 4-H uniforms, however, as a portion of the *News and Observer's* August 8 club story suggests:

The installation ceremony got under way with the forming of a colossal four leaf clover symbolizing 4-H club work in North Carolina with 600 boys and girls making the leaves. In the center of each leaf, a huge

“H” was formed by club boys dressed in regulation white uniforms and girls comprising the green background with their green dresses. The nucleus of the leaf embodying the final camp fire was lighted by Dean I. O. Schaub, the first state club leader, with a candle made of tallow from the first candle used to ignite the initial camp fire in Washington, D. C., in 1927. This candle has been used to light the North Carolina camp fire for the past five years.

With the lighting of the fire in the center of the clover, each officer was administered the oath of office by State Leader Harrill and then sent to illuminate the “H’s” of the leaves. The president’s position symbolized the “Head”; the vice president the “Health”; the secretary the “Hand”; and the historian the “Heart.”

Candles of the officers were lighted first and transmitted to the other 696 club members. The ceremony closed with the entire assembly repeating a pledge of fidelity to their new officers and the spirit of club work in North Carolina.

Thus the 4-H candlelighting ceremony suddenly evolved into the basic form it would retain for decades. Press notices from across the state included the details printed in the Raleigh paper, adding that the 4-H’ers, holding their lighted candles high, sang “Follow the Gleam” as they marched out of the stadium. Mr. Harrill’s part in introducing and gradually developing this uplifting ceremony, adding both the uniforms and the club emblem in 1931, suggests his wise use of ritual and recreation to direct the visions and steps of rural young people. He was renewed by the annual service also.

Thus one of the most beautiful and effective scenes ever staged in Raleigh concluded the 1931 Short Course. That week 4-H had another enduring accomplishment as well, this one also out of the State Leader’s mold. In early July he had sent a form letter to the state’s approximately two dozen alumni of National Camp and Camp Vail. That letter read in part:

We are planning to organize a 4-H Honor Club during the 4-H Short Course. In this organization we would like to have all of the club members who have represented North Carolina at the National 4-H Club Camp, the International Leader Training School at

Springfield, and other club members who have made the club program in their respective counties. . . . The object for organizing such a club is to develop leadership and to utilize leadership already developed. We expect to use this group of people to help us with the State Short Course, to assist with the club program throughout the State.

The sudden illness of his Assistant State Leader may have been the immediate inspiration for Mr. Harrill's sponsorship of an Honor Club for North Carolina. He and others, however, had seen the merits of such an organization since 1926; in 1927 Maude Wallace had praised and recommended Pasquotank's county plan: "As the officers of the three joint 4-H Clubs in this county finish their year's duties they become *Club leaders*. This practice is followed from year to year and the leaders form an Executive Board of ex-officers which supports the present officers in any form of club work. As we look forward five years in any county, could we not see how invaluable such an organization would be?" Following the resignation of Wallace it was her temporary successor Martha Creighton who first expressed the need for a statewide 4-H service organization. In her report on 1929's Short Course, she observed: "In many states there is an All-Star organization composed of older boys and girls who have won signal honors, such as out-of-state trips. These folks come in a few days before the Short Course. They are divided into committees to assist with a great many phases of the program for the next week. I would recommend experimenting with this next year." No signs of a statewide experiment in 1930 have survived, but in Buncombe County a group of members who had won free trips to Raleigh in previous years was organized into an Honor Club. With a motto of "In Return," the members, according to the April 1930 *EFN*, pledged their leadership to the county's 4-H program because of the expense paid trips they had won to Short Course.

While Mr. Harrill's success in organizing North Carolina's 4-H Honor Club in 1931 received unusual notice in the state press, perhaps the best record of the actual details are to be found in "Tar Heel Club News." On Tuesday and Wednesday of Short Course the Washington and Springfield delegates in attendance drafted and approved a constitution for the proposed organization, and in a Wednesday evening session at the cam-

pus YMCA, the first Honor Club officers were elected. They were: Lena Early, president; Louise Elliott, vice president, Boyce Brooks, secretary-treasurer; and Ralph Suggs, historian. Charter members not among these officers were Edmund Aycock, Olive Jackson, Vernon James, Julia Jones, Sam Raper, Aaron Peele, and Kathleen Mock. Miss Mock had served as secretary of the group during the drafting of its constitution. It was she who explained the new club's motto of "Service" and the specific membership requirements to the assembled Short Course delegates on Thursday morning, August 6. To qualify, she said, a 4-H'er must be 16 years old, have completed 3 years of club activities with high standards, and have attended at least one Short Course. The state's former representatives to National Camp and Camp Vail who desired membership, she further explained, had come to Raleigh for the occasion. At the Friday morning assembly, Honor Club gave it first program, at which time President Lena Early inducted the first three elected members into the organization. They were Mabel Bowling of Durham County, Thelma Smith of Duplin, and Jim Turner from Iredell. Miss Early also announced that honorary membership had been extended to Dean Schaub and Jane McKimmon, while Elizabeth Cornelius, in absentia, and Mr. Harrill were to serve as honorary advisory members. The simple initiation of this varied new group was primarily the responsibility of charter member Edmund Aycock.



Edmund Aycock, Vernon James, Boyce Brooks, and Sam Raper, charter members of Honor Club, at the 1981 dedication of the Harrill cases in the D. H. Hill Library Archives at NCSU.

CONSTITUTION OF THE NORTH CAROLINA 4-H HONOR CLUB August 4, 1931

Article I: Name

This organization shall be known as the North Carolina 4-H Honor Club.

Article II: Object

This organization shall have as its object the encouragement and development of leadership among 4-H Club boys and girls.

Membership in this organization shall be a reward for outstanding service rendered through the development of the 4-H's—Head, Heart, Hand, and Health.

Article III: Motto

The motto of this organization shall be "Service."

Article IV: Membership

(a) Before becoming a member of this organization a club member shall have been actively engaged in club work for at least three years and shall be at least sixteen years of age. He shall also have attended at least one State Short Course.

(b) Any person who is awarded a trip to the National 4-H Club Encampment in Washington or to the Leadership Training School in Springfield, Massachusetts is eligible for membership in this organization, provided he attend one meeting of the 4-H Honor Club held at North Carolina State College on Friday night of State Short Course Week.

(c) Recommendations for membership in this organization shall come primarily from records concerning candidates for out-of-state trips. These records may be obtained from the State Club Leaders.

(d) Honorary members of this organization shall be: Mrs. Jane S. McKimmon, State Home Demonstration Agent and Mr. I. O. Schaub, Dean of School of Agriculture.

Article V: Officers

(a) The officers of the organization shall be: President, Vice President, Secretary-Treasurer, and Historian.

(b) The officers shall be elected annually by ballot and shall serve not more than one year in the same position.

(c) Honorary advisors of this organization shall be the State Leaders in club work.

Article VI: Amendments

This constitution may be amended by three-fourths vote of the members present.

On August 25, 1931, Mr. Harrill made the following observations about this document in a letter to Boyce Brooks, thus setting in motion the on-going process of shaping the 4-H Honor Club in its present form:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter of August 24th enclosing a copy of the constitution of the North Carolina 4-H Honor Club. I have gone over this rather carefully and would like to offer a suggested change. However, this cannot be done without the three-fourths vote of the members present next year. I believe that Section 4(b) should be amended to read in such a way that no definite night is given for the meeting which the applicant for membership must attend. I make this suggestion because it might be necessary to change the time of meeting. In fact, Section No. 4(b) seems to be out of place. The first criticism coming to me was that the 4-H Honor Club may have formed an opinion that this was what we wanted since we made the selection largely from this group. But, as a matter of fact the out-of-state trip winners were used because of the fact that they had already been selected by the extension staff and selected as the outstanding club members in the state.

In little gestures as well as in big developments such as Honor Club, the 1931 Short Course delegates proved that hard times were plentiful in good will. On Tuesday afternoon at assembly, for instance, they presented Dean Schaub a club gavel like the one I. W. Hill had received during National Camp in June. On Thursday afternoon Miss Cornelius was the object of the 600 4-H'ers' gratitude; each boy and girl wrote her an individual get-well message on 4-leaf clover notepaper! These outstanding achievements, large and small, were not the only worthy news of the week, however. There had been rain in abundance. Several outside programs had been forced inside, and even there the pounding downpour on Pullen Hall's old roof

drowned out soft-spoken speakers like Mrs. McKimmon. As often as the schedule was interrupted, Mr. Harrill led songs, pitching them as loud and drawing them out as long as the storm required. His witty adaptiveness obviously pleased the boys and girls. By Wednesday, according to their paper, the State Leader's initials surely stood for "Lotta Rain" instead of Leary Rhinehart. Another account asked: "Have you ever heard Leary R. (Rudy Vallee) Harrill sing? Well, if you haven't, you're going to this week. Mr. W.P.T.F. with all his amplifying horns, arrives at the college tonight and our own Mr. Harrill is going to 'croon' through the microphone." The next day's *Raleigh Times* completed this curious story:

L. R. Harrill, bachelor club leader at State College, now knows the true meaning of the song, "Singing in the Rain." The better to be on hand at all hours during the 4-H short course . . . Mr. Harrill moved from his room in Cameron Park to one of the college dormitories. Being a bachelor and rushed with short course details, he forgot to lower the window . . . when he went to the evening meeting in Pullen Hall. The rain came . . . and Mr. Harrill decided to lead the club members in an hour of singing. As he sang, the rain played havoc with his bed linen, his clothing, and other paraphernalia of an eligible bachelor. His suitcase lying open on a table near the window was filled with water and since he had only the two sheets on the bed, he spent the remainder of the night on an uncovered mattress in another room. "The worst part about it," said Harrill "was that I thought about that window when we were about half through with the singing."

In November 1931 Mr. Harrill ended his popular bachelorhood, marrying Laura Belle Weatherspoon of Raleigh. Between the end of Short Course and their marriage, much besides romance had gladdened the popular State Leader. In October, for example, the year-old, tree-planting campaign among club members added to its ranks 400 boys and girls who agreed to plant 25 black walnut seedlings apiece. At the State Fair, despite the cancellation of 4-H demonstration contests because of limited space and funds, members from 21 counties exhibited or competed in other contests. Lenoir County judging teams won the

crop, livestock, and poultry prizes. But Iredell's Max Culp, the 4-H hero of the 1930 State Fair, in 1931 won two coveted medals and a two-year scholarship to State College. The donor of this new award for Jersey calf excellence was Raleigh's Occidental Life Insurance Company. Then Mr. Harrill selected Culp and new State President Selma Harris to join him and Dean Schaub in Raleigh on November 7 when National 4-H Achievement Day was celebrated in North Carolina with a live club program on WPTF.

In conjunction with this event and in recognition of the role of volunteer leaders in the state's successful youth program, Mr. Harrill issued a new 4-H bulletin entitled "4-H Club Leaders Handbook." It was his most ambitious and comprehensive publication to date, inspired and well illustrated. Its challenge was also clear: "The community that would build for the future, that would cultivate its greatest asset, that would render itself the greatest possible service, must turn its attention to its youth. In this day of efficient organization in all fields, the talk of training the young involves the formation of organizations of boys and girls into clubs which will at one time interest the members and give them that supervision and inspiration which will tend to make them good citizens."

Furthermore, Mr. Harrill was pleased to find the 4-H activities among North Carolina's Negro youth were once more taking promising shape. From Greensboro J. W. Mitchell and Mrs. Lowe reported an enrollment of 4,918. This rebirth of a significant program under their more centralized leadership seemed of special significance in November 1931, which was the month of the retirement of George W. Herring, Sampson's longtime local agent who had formed the state's first clubs for rural Negro youth in 1914.

There was some unpleasant news as well for the bridegroom. Miss Cornelius remained gravely ill. The state had sent no delegates to Camp Vail, and the economic news was nowhere bright for the new year. Yet in December, word came that Max Culp had won another scholarship, this one worth \$500, given by International Harvester of Chicago in celebration of the centennial of McCormick's reaper.

The vigorous club springtime of 1931 supported 4-H spirits throughout 1932. Club enrollment increased almost 10 percent, while the established list of 4-H projects for boys and girls produced a market value of \$261,378.12. Club programs were vi-



The 1932 Short Course cheerleaders.

brant but largely unchanged. What important additions there were, with one exception, a brief review of the 1932 Short Course will show. The statewide singing contest won finally by Iredell County was a new feature; a similar drama contest which 4-H'ers from Pasquotank walked off with was another. Also for the first time, there were official club cheerleaders on hand, the East's Shelby Cooper from Pasquotank and Gaston's Grier Beattie from the West.

A very special joint cheer went up for Alamance County's young Gladys Vestal. Just 15, she won the first State 4-H Dress Revue that week. This Wednesday event, with a public viewing and photographs at the Friday morning assembly, was directed by Clothing Specialist Miss Willie Hunter. Since 1929 the state's women and girls had put on over 100 local shows of cotton fashions made at home. The rural public had responded with interest, but this 4-H Dress Revue was somewhat grander. Miss Vestal's winning outfit was a brown wool sport dress with a beige scarf of silk, accented with orange. Her felt hat and tai-

lored purse were smartly coordinated; completing her ensemble was a suit of silk applique underwear which she had sewn by hand.

In another new event, Faustina Shearon of Wake County out baked 25 club girls in a cake contest and won a \$100 scholarship from the Royal Baking Powder Company. Other delegates were active, too. In addition to inducting eight new members, Honor Club assisted with "Tar Heel Club News" as well as the annual Health Pageant in which Dean Schaub played the part of George Washington to Mrs. McKimmon's Martha. The year-old service club also presented an assembly program on maintaining 4-H morale. This timely effort was reinforced in the week's theme of "Teamwork," which Ruth Current, still serving in Miss Cornelius' absence, interpreted for the 434 uniformed boys and girls from 57 counties. Each delegate, incidentally, had been charged \$4.25 for room and board.

4-H activities merely held their own at the 1932 State Fair; the most important result was the selection of Esley Hope Forbes, a National Camp delegate from Gaston County and a new Honor Club member, as winner of the second scholarship donated in calf work by Occidental Life.

It was two club girls who received the most unusual statewide 4-H recognition in 1932, however. Thelma Smith of Pink



Lena Early and Max Culp hold their county's banner.



Miss Vestal and the outfit that won the 1932 4-H Dress Revue, the first.

Hill, judged the state's top female member, and stylist Gladys Vestal were given free trips to National 4-H Congress in Chicago. Montgomery Ward sponsored Miss Smith in home economics; the Chicago Mail Order Company provided \$125 for the expenses of the clothing champion. Returning home 10 days later with money to spare, she would always remember the Sherman Hotel, the Congress's grand banquets sponsored by major companies, the entertaining shows including a performance by Maurice Chevalier, and the trip to the livestock yards. "The winners in the various phases of 4-H work," she later wrote, "were crowned in the theatre of the stockyards, where they rode in wagons pulled by the famous Budweiser Clydesdales. The winners received scholarships for college. I feel that if I had been a bit older and more experienced, I could have done better in the national competition."

Ruth Current made this historic trip by train with these two state winners, thus renewing in 1932 the annual 4-H

awards journey to the wonderful Windy City, the recognition to which Maude Wallace had introduced the best Tar Heel club girls a decade earlier.

1933 was the sudden cold snap in the green years of 4-H in North Carolina. Not since 1925 had club life for boys and girls been as blighted. Early in January death claimed courageous Elizabeth Cornelius. That summer there was no Short Course and thus no Health Pageant. Club camping except at Swanna-

noa, where most of the campers were girls, was rare. At the State Fair, 4-H was more apparent as Iredell, Pasquotank, Alamance, and Durham boys dominated the usual calf show and contests. No scholarship was awarded, however. To the rural public's tense, year-long struggle for an actual living, it is true, had been added the initial recovery programs of the New Deal. But these programs themselves caused certain dislocations. The first Agricultural Adjustment Act, for example, monopolized the time for Extension personnel on all levels. Negotiat-



Current

ing and monitoring cotton and tobacco reduction contracts with adult farmers necessarily came first. We find the 4-H reduction that accordingly took place in Mr. Harrill's annual narrative: "If there is any one outstanding result or demonstration in this year's report it is that a few counties are weathering the storm of adjustments and are coming through with a creditable program of 4-H club work, and it so happens that this is true in the counties with the community plan of organization. Invariably the best results have been accomplished in the better organized counties." Typically, the State Leader saw an even better lesson in the adverse circumstances. Since 4-H was aimed at the club members themselves, it would survive because "they will find some way to make the program fit the situation." He knew that the Depression would already have obliterated 4-H if projects alone had been the chief focus of the club.

Obviously he and Miss Current were adaptive, too. They found a way to fund the state's full delegation to National Camp. *EFN* helped them keep 4-H before the state's rural public in articles about the renewed canning-at-home campaign. Durham farmer and capitalist George Watts Hill provided free hardware for this work in his own area and continued his improvement of 4-H Guernsey stock statewide from his prized herd at Quail Roost Farm. The state's old corn contest was

sponsored as usual by Chilean Nitrate, and Mr. Harrill welcomed additional, out-of-state sponsors of these young farmers. In a nationwide contest, the Nelson Knitting Company of Illinois offered three corn project scholarships. In a similar competition among 4-H'ers enrolled in meat animal projects coast-to-coast, Thomas E. Wilson, Chairman of the National 4-H Committee in Chicago, donated three additional scholarships.

There is no indication that any of this money actually came to a North Carolina boy or girl, but this new opportunity was established during this hard year. There were other bright spots, too. In April 1933 Aaron Peele of Wayne County, having matured out of active 4-H, made *National 4-H Club News* through his success in carrying on club activities in his Nahunta community after the county's Extension program had been dissolved. Perhaps no other Honor Club member in North Carolina had performed a better service to 4-H. Young Peele's leadership became a state and national example.

November 4, National 4-H Achievement Day, Mr. Harrill and several members spoke over WPTF from Raleigh, and on Asheville's WWNC Miss Current was assisted by 4-H'ers and agents in a similar program. Later that month Christine Dail of Duplin County won the second annual 4-H Dress Revue. Her brown silk afternoon dress won over six other outfits made by club girls who had come to Raleigh for the belated contest. Miss Dail spent the first 10 days of December in Chicago at National Congress; accompanying her on the free trip were Dorothy Lloyd of Durham County, the year's most outstanding 4-H girl, and Miss Current. During Congress the North Carolina girls won third place in the national clothing judging contest. At home Mr. Harrill closed the worst year of his tenure as State 4-H Leader in the most satisfactory fashion. He and Mrs. Harrill shared Christmas with their first child, Julia Anne, who had been born September 16.

Death at an early age, this proud father knew, was not the fate of 4-H in North Carolina. In 1934 the 521 active clubs in a record 91 counties celebrated the Silver Anniversary of Dean Schaub's organization of the state's first corn club at Ahoskie. Camping climbed back to life as 35 county groups made up of 1,230 members took part. There were 36 4-H Achievement Days statewide and 229 Leadership Training Schools. Mr. Harrill coordinated the year's work and play for the low enrollment of 22,309 white members without the aid of a fulltime assistant,

for Miss Current, after more than 2 years of relief duty as club specialist for girls, was required to devote most of her time to the Southwestern District. We do not find evidence that this assignment diminished the stature of North Carolina's 4-H girls, however.

The success in 1934 of familiar Mildred Ives is one testimony. In January Mr. Harrill announced in *EFN* that two national scholarships of \$1,000 would be awarded by the Payne Fund of New York to a former club boy and girl for 9 months residence and study in Washington at USDA. In April the paper printed the picture of Miss Ives as this state's nominee, supporting the Pasquotank leader's candidacy with endorsements from Dean Schaub, Mrs. McKimmon, Mr. Harrill, and President Wright of East Carolina College. Having served as an emergency home agent in Bertie County during the summer of 1933, Miss Ives was then teaching home economics at Colraine High School. On June 14, 1934 came the announcement that this former state officer and Camp Vail delegate had won one of these coveted new fellowships.

For the first time since 1924, North Carolina also sent four club girls on free trips to National Club Congress. Beaufort's Jean Kerr was the state winner in home economics, the canning champion was Vera Geer of Union Mills in Rutherford County, state Queen of Health Elizabeth Johnson of Johnston County entered the national health contest, and Mary Rose Pickler, winner of the 1934 Dress Revue, competed in the national clothing contest. Outfits by two other club stylists were entered in the national exhibit of 4-H fashions. Making the Chicago trip with these representatives, Willie Hunter, the Extension clothing specialist, coached a team composed of Kerr and Geer to a third place finish in judging canned products!

Miss Johnson and Miss Pickler had won their state titles during Short Course, revived in late July and attended by 380 boys and girls. Another highlight of this course was the participation of USDA's grand dame Gertrude Warren, who led unique morning conferences on club organization and leadership. Anniversary praises were given by Consolidated UNC President Frank Porter Graham. He extolled 4-H's inspiring ideas of building, conserving, and learning. Miss Current, who became an honorary member of Honor Club, again assisted Mr. Harrill during this week, as she had in June for the duration of National Camp. There was a unique feature too. 1934 Short Course

was the first one ever to extend through a weekend. On Sunday after a union worship period on campus, the boys and girls were taken downtown by bus to the churches of their choice. That afternoon they picnicked in Pullen Park, going later in the evening onto Riddick Field for the traditional installation of officers during the candlelighting ceremony. The master candle used by the State Leader had come to him from Farm Youth Day participants at the Century of Progress Exposition in Chicago the preceding year.

In 1934 Negro boys and girls from 17 counties also attended a renewal of their annual Short Course at A&T College. Classes were offered in canning, team demonstration techniques, poultry, and social courtesies. District Agents Mitchell and Lowe also led the members in electing their first state officers: President Mae Sue Thompson of Alamance was to serve with two Durham County youth, Vice President Otis Day and Secretary Leslie Mack. The entire Negro delegation was featured in September's *EFN*, the course having run late in August. That summer as well saw camping restored to some of these boys and girls as 19 black 4-H'ers from 4 counties spent a week at Chowan Beach in Hertford County.

The State Fair of 1934 was more active for white 4-H'ers and more rewarding financially than in recent years. To the \$1,600 in premiums was added the new Cameron Morrison Scholarship worth full tuition in dairy husbandry at State College. Iredell's Price Brawley won this award for his top marks as a Jersey calf breeder, judge, and showman. Alamance County boys won all of the judging contests, while young Brawley and his neighbors took the show ring honors. In the exhibits, 4-H hopes were extinguished when a fire destroyed the East Hall just hours before the gates were opened. The 4-H Corn Show was spared; Quinten Nichols of Wilkes won sweepstakes among 156 entries.

This Silver Anniversary of club life brought spring back to 4-H, despite the reduction in membership for the second straight year. In addition to the indicated signs of green vitality, a record number of radio broadcasts popularized 4-H, and the Barrett Company joined Chilean Nitrate in corn project patronage, including a scholarship. While no new state 4-H projects were introduced, a special recognition came to Gaston County's total program. Selected this state's entry in the first national, best-all-round county competition, sanctioned by the National

Committee and sponsored by Sears, Roebuck, and Company, Gaston's scrapbook did not win the first prize, a \$10,000 community building; but the preparation of the record was a unifying experience.

This year of celebration statewide ended on a sad note for 4-H's old timers, however. After Thanksgiving came the news of the accidental death of Reid Tomlin, the mainstay among Iredell calf project members and the State Fair's 1933 grand champion club showman. Mr. Harrill personally memorialized this outstanding 4-H'er in the 1934 annual report.

Only 87 counties, four fewer than in 1934, reported having 4-H programs in 1935. Yet there was an expanded enrollment of 25,478 members in a total of 911 clubs. Only 58 percent of these members completed their records. More severe setbacks were registered, however. An epidemic of infantile paralysis forced the cancellation of plans in Greensboro and Raleigh for Short Course. The camp schedule was almost completely abandoned. At least this last turn of events had some utility. The vacancy of White Lake and Swannanoa in particular made it possible for the Works Progress Administration to repair and improve these popular 4-H facilities.

Prior to the health scare, Ruth Current had returned the old club tour to prominence, supervising 125 4-H girls from her district on a bus trip to Washington where Eleanor Roosevelt personally greeted them. The polio problem did not cripple either National Camp or National Congress. Joseline Sutton, the 1935 Dress Revue winner from Sampson County, went to Chicago after the state contest held at State College in late October for 21 stylists. Miss Current and three other state winners accompanied her.

Given the health risks of large in-state assemblies, radio publicity was increased; but by autumn the more customary activity on the county level had largely regained its momentum. The revitalization of county 4-H councils, a schedule of 54 Achievement Days, and the founding of Service Clubs made up of former 4-H'ers in a number of counties were signs of returning vitality. In the previous winter and early spring, a token of this resumed level of activity had been the approximately 300 leadership sessions in which serviceable John Bradford had again assisted Mr. Harrill in recreation and related instruction.

Individual honors came to North Carolina's Negro 4-H'ers in May 1935 when Lyda Mae Barbee of Wake County went to

Washington to speak about recreational advantages of 4-H on the 59 stations making up the National Broadcasting Company. This wide recognition for Miss Barbee anticipated an increase in the scope of the state's Extension services to Negroes, including youth. On July 1, seven new local Negro agents were added to the county farm personnel, bringing the state total to 27. Negro home agents increased from 8 to 11. White personnel was increasing, also, and some new agents were former 4-H'ers. In Lenoir, for instance, May Swan was at work; her associate in Jones was Mary Emma Powell. Mildred Ives was Northampton's new home agent, succeeding Miss Daisy Caldwell who had joined the Resettlement Administration which former State Club Agent Homer Mask had returned to North Carolina to head. It would be another year before State College junior Max Culp joined the county staff in Mecklenburg, but in May 1935 he was back in the news as the state's first older 4-H'er to win a trip to Danforth Camp at Miniwanca in Michigan. That even more club talent would be entering the county labor force was indicated by the announcement that the McKimmon Loan Fund for girls had already been useful to 16 young women, five of whom were now working and paying off the loan. The Fund itself had grown to \$5,956 by the fall of 1935.

The State Fair was lively but generally routine for 4-H boys. The corn, calf, and judging events were the largest in memory, with both Jersey and Guernsey stock in good supply and about 80 members from a dozen counties to do the rating. Members from Haywood and Buncombe in baby beef work rejoined the winning forces that week, but the second Morrison Scholarship went to Henry Vanstory of Iredell. Haywood's John Reno did win a first-year tuition grant for baby beef animal production. His donor was the National Cottonseed Products Association. It was later announced that John was the 1935 State Corn Champion, an honor that added another year's college tuition to his account. The girls from Cleveland reestablished their winning ways at the State Fair in the renewal of the 4-H team demonstration contests with prizes amounting to \$225. Ruth Current supervised this long contest in which 12 teams sought the sweepstakes prize with subjects ranging from food and nutrition to clothing and room improvement. The winner's subject was "New Furniture From Old."

There is no indication that a county competed for the

national 4-H county award in 1935. Neither is there any record of a boy from North Carolina entering the new national 4-H farm records competition sponsored for the National Committee by International Harvester. It is clear, however, that Mr. Harrill was studious of improved club manuals, distributing new ones in corn, Irish potatoes, and gardening during the year.

The subsequent appearance of new or revised 4-H publications on tobacco, forestry, poultry, swine, livestock, judging, junior homemaking, food preparation, fashion color harmonies, homemade underwear, and school garments is one indication that 1936 was an unusually productive club year. Mr. Harrill co-authored the swine bulletin, but he was solely responsible for another item—one typical of his most sustaining interest—entitled “Programs and Materials for Leaders in Home, Community, and Club Recreation.” This illustrated handbook was a repository of his successful missionary efforts in behalf of organized play during his first decade as State 4-H Leader. It would become a guide for all 4-H leaders of singing, games, dramatics, and arts and crafts in the years ahead. The 48 pages stressed the moral, mental, and physical aspects of recreation in Mr. Harrill’s own terms. He let it be known, too, that North Carolina’s active 4-H program owed its high spirits to this once neglected phase of rural life.

What else happened to 4-H in 1936? The year, in fact, turned green all over. Even before the Supreme Court’s January declaration that the first, time consuming—if vital—AAA was unconstitutional, county personnel had committed themselves to a greater emphasis of 4-H. Emergency funds had made it possible to hire assistant agents in many counties, and for the first time in three decades, club members were being viewed as Dr. Knapp had initially seen them. Their lives were to be enlightened and brightened, and in this process the boys and girls were to be the media persuading rural parents to take up better methods of farming and homemaking and fun. The ambitious list of new club literature fit into this revived Extension plan.

Newspaper and radio 4-H publicity was also more active than ever before. Over 500 Leader Training Schools were held statewide; a special meeting for Negro club leaders was held at Raleigh’s Shaw University, with John Bradford in charge. National Camp and especially the county camping program were prosperous. Thanks to WPA, Swannanoa in particular was much improved; the grounds had been landscaped, plumbing

installed, the buildings repaired, a new waterline to the pool put in, and the old roadway fixed. Never before, however, had more than 60 counties requested access to this and other camps. Only 3,627 white youth could be housed; the rest were turned away. At Chowan Beach, July 15-16, nearly 1,000 Negro boys and girls from Pasquotank, Northampton, Bertie, Hertford, and Gates counties camped under supervision in more primitive style. A better program of Achievement Days for both races meant that countywide as well as local meetings were held accordingly to the judgment of agents; a total of 255 programs were reported under this adaptable plan.

Nonetheless there were some wonderful, unexpected developments, throughout the year. In April Mr. Harrill suddenly announced a new club idea, a major statewide project in Wildlife and Conservation. The work of the 40 top members in the state, he said, would be rewarded by a week's free stay at a special late-summer camp. In one sense this new project extended the mandated soil improvement program, which had replaced AAA, to this state's rural boys and girls. That pleased Dean Schaub. In another sense, the new 4-H project was the contagious idea of Mr. George McCullough, Wildlife Technician of the Federal Cartridge Company. He wanted to see rural youth engaged in conservation every day. Since 1934 his Minnesota outfit had introduced this work in over 30 states. He provided the \$400 to be used for the camp scholarships here. McCullough also helped draw up the initial project outline for North Carolina. There were four basic parts. Each participant in Wildlife and Conservation was to make a series of maps of the family farm, conduct regular wildlife censuses there, identify all farmland trees by their names and chief natural uses, and undertake a special activity such as transplanting wild flowers in lawn plots or building a fish pond.

4-H'ers from 24 counties readily enrolled, and from among those with complete records by late August, 60 boys and girls—20 more than originally planned—attended the first State 4-H Wildlife Camp at Camp Graystone between Greensboro and High Point, August 31 through September 4. "In my 10 years of experiences of working with young people," Mr. Harrill wrote, "I have never worked with a group in camp or otherwise who was more interested." The impressive faculty under the State Leader's direction included representatives of the Audubon Society, the Soil Conservation Service, the State Department of

Agriculture, the U. S. Bureau of Fisheries, and the Biological Survey. Mr. McCullough attended along with State College Forestry Specialist R. W. Graeber and District Agent O. F. McCrary. Zoology and Entomology Professor Z. P. Metcalf was there, too. A camper from Stanly County, young Roy Coggin, was more than satisfied by their total course: "In my few days at camp I have learned more about nature than one year's teaching would have given me at school."

Since the middle of 1935 reports of progress in rural electrification had been circulated across the state by David S. Weaver, that project's chief engineer. By May 1936 4-H club members were also taking up projects of their own, both to boost rural energy and public awareness of it. Mr. Harrill announced that gold medals awaited county electric winners, with a \$50 merchandise certificate reserved for the state winner. This person would compete with winners from other states in this region for one of two free trips to National Club Congress where national winners of three college scholarships would be announced. It turned out that Mr. Weaver's 4-H counterpart was Jean Lowder, a sparkling Stanly County girl who won regional as well as state honors and went to Chicago.

There were four other Tar Heel club girls on this trip to the 1936 National 4-H Congress, in addition to Ruth Current who went back as their chaperone after having judged national records there in early November. Durham County's Margaret Greene had won state honors in food conservation. Eunice Griggs of Anson County was the food preparation champion, and Elizabeth Randle of Cleveland had won the state home economics prize. North Carolina's 1936 entry in the National 4-H Style Revue was Ellen McMillan of Cumberland. She had won her title in a special show held at State College on October 9 when she competed with 24 fashionable girls from other counties.

On Friday, July 24, the preliminary to this autumn contest had been one of many Short Course events. Attended by 307 boys and 340 girls from a record 76 different counties, the 1936 course ran on the following schedule:

WEDNESDAY, JULY 22

- 2:30 — Registration begins — Y.M.C.A
- 6:00- 7:00 — Supper — College cafeteria
- 8:00 — Informal program — Riddick Field

9:00 — Play — By Gaston County Group

THURSDAY, JULY 23

6:30 — Wake Up! Wake Up! The Day
Begun!

6:50 — Flag raising exercise — JOHN
ARTZ, County Agent, Stanly, and
MISS IRENE BROWN, Assistant
Home Agent, Johnston County, in
charge

7:00-8:00 — Breakfast — College cafeteria.

8:30-8:45 — Club members assembly and
conference period — L. R.
HARRILL in charge.

— Community Singing — L. R. HAR-
RILL in charge

— Address of Welcome — J. W.
HARRELSON, College Dean of
Administration

DEAN I. O. SCHAUB

— Introduction of County Groups

9:00-10:00 — Team demonstrations — MISS
RUTH CURRENT in charge

— Table Service — Jones County
Team.

— Refinishing Furniture — Cleveland
County Team.

— Correct Shoes for Health —
Durham County Team.

10:30-12:00 — Class Introduction

AFTERNOON PROGRAM

12:30-1:30 — Dinner — College cafeteria

2:00 — Radio Program, WPTF — GENE
KNIGHT in charge.

2:30-5:00 — Sight-seeing tour of campus and
recreation — L. B. ALTMAN in
charge.

6:00-7:00 — Supper — College cafeteria.

7:45-8:15 — Vesper program — MR. B. TROY
FERGUSON in charge.

8:15-8:45 — Play, "The Heritage" — Rowan
County.

- Special Folk Dance — By selected county groups.
- 8:45-9:15 — Recreation — MR. HARRILL and MISS CURRENT in charge.
- 10:00 — “THE DAY IS DONE — GONE THE SUN.”

SATURDAY, JULY 25

- 6:30 Wake Up! A New Day is Here!
- 6:50 — Flag raising exercise — JOHN ARTZ and MISS IRENE BROWN in charge.
- 7:00-8:00 — Breakfast — College cafeteria.
- ACHIEVEMENT PROGRAM**
- 8:30-9:30 — Finals in Song Contest.
- Report of Delegates to National Club Camp
- HAROLD GARRISON
- MARJORIE VEASEY
- HELEN WHITLOCK
- MARVIN FOYLES
- 9:30-10:30 — Address — DR. FRANK P. GRAHAM, President.
- Awarding of Achievements — J. W. HARRELSON
- 10:40-11:00 — Honor Club Program — MAX CULP in charge.
- 11:00-12:00 — Election of Officers

AFTERNOON PROGRAM

Dinner — College cafeteria.
 Radio Program, WPTF — GENE KNIGHT in charge.
 Recreation Program — J. T. COOPER and M. L. BARNES in charge.
 Finals in ball games.
 Supper — College cafeteria.

EVENING PROGRAM

Vesper Program — B. TROY FERGUSON in charge.
 Special “Dorothy Emerson Story.”
 Health Pageant — MISS MAY SWAN in charge.

SUNDAY, JULY 26

HOLY, HOLY, HOLY

- 7:00 Open your window and show your head.
- 7:30 — Flag raising exercise — JOHN ARTZ and MISS BROWN in charge
- 7:30-8:30 — Breakfast — College cafeteria.
- 9:30-10:30 — Sunday School — Conducted by Rev. P. D. MILLER, Pastor First Presbyterian Church, Raleigh, N.C.
- 11:00-12:30 — Church Service — Entire group will attend downtown churches

AFTERNOON PROGRAM

- 1:00-2:00 — Dinner — College cafeteria
- 3:30-6:00 — Organ Recital
- 6:30 — Picnic Supper — Pullen Park.

EVENING PROGRAM

- 8:00-8:30 — Special Vesper Program.
- 8:45-9:45 — Candle Lighting Ceremony — L. R. HARRILL in charge.
- 10:00 — GOOD NIGHT.

Class Schedule (Girls Only)

Section	Subject	Instructor	Place	Time
A	Foods	Miss Mary E. Thomas	Y.M.C.A. Auditorium	10:30-12:00
B	Clothing	Miss Willie N. Hunter	209 Peele Hall	10:30-12:00
C	Room Improvement	Miss Pauline Gordon	6 Peele Hall	10:30-12:00
D	Adventuring w/Books	Miss Marjorie Beale	3 Peele Hall	10:30-12:00
E	Outdoor Home Beautification	Miss Pauline Smith	108 Pullen Hall	10:30-12:00
F	Arts and Crafts	Miss Anamerle Arant	201 Peele Hall	10:30-12:00
G	Jelly and Jams	Mrs. Cornelia C. Morris		10:30-12:00

Class Schedule (Girls Only) (continued)

H	Self Improvement	Miss Mildred Ives	10:30-12:00
I	Posture and Health	Mrs. Katherine M. O'Neil	10:30-12:00

Class Schedule

Subject	Instruction	Instructor	Place	Time
Crops	Cultural methods, Selection and Judging	Prof. Darst and Agronomy Staff	Patterson	10:30-12:00
Livestock	Feeding, Fitting, Showing & Judging	Ruffner, Haig and Staff	Polk Hall	10:30-12:00
Poultry	Showing, Judging, Production	C. F. Parrish and Staff	Ricks Hall	10:30-12:00
Conservation	Forestry, Insect Life, Economic Importance of Game and Wildlife	R. W. Graeber Dr. Z. P. Metcalf Geo. Lay	Ricks Hall	10:30-12:00
Parliamentary Practices	How to Conduct a Meeting	Mrs. Estelle T. Smith	Peele Hall	10:30-12:00
Recreation	Music Appreciation, Program Planning, Recreation Leadership	Mr. Harrill	Gymnasium	10:30-12:00
Personal Improvement	Grooming, Clothing, Good Manners	Staff Mrs. McKimmon	Pullen Hall	10:30-12:00

Class Schedule (continued)

Organization	Training Leaders how to organize and conduct a constructive program of club work	Mrs. Dorothy Emerson of the Maryland Extension Service	Peele Hall	10:30-12:00
Life Saving	Swimming, Life Saving	Rufus Page	Gymnasium	10:30-12:00
Bees	Approved Practices in Agriculture	Mr. Sams	Zoology Lab	10:30-12:00

While this program both represents what Short Course for white boys and girls had become by 1936 and identifies the instructional staff, it also has a unique feature—the team demonstration competition on Thursday and Friday mornings at assembly. The Wake County team of Inez Bennett and Thomas Adams finally won over four other teams by stressing and exhibiting good posture. The 4-H audience's gain from these demonstrations would be the loss of State Fair goers. But this change in the Fair schedule had been necessary in 1936 to make room for the expansion of special 4-H Educational Exhibits on the grounds.

Occupying 1,300 square feet of floor space, two kinds of fair booths served 4-H's newer needs. In the noncompetitive class, subjects such as food conservation, clothing, interior decoration, and window dressing were demonstrated. The competitive booths, of which there were four, were county specialties. Cleveland County, under the skilled eyes of Frances MacGregor, won first prize with room improvement, Wake was second with its model 4-H organization, and Wilson and Stanly carried out home beautification and recreation themes, respectively.

This Fair's 4-H corn show, baby beef exhibit, calf show for Jerseys and Guernseys, and the usual judging contests—Cleveland won sweepstakes in livestock and Johnston won in both poultry and seeds—were also large and well financed, the premiums amounting to \$2,333.50. The annual banquet for the

judging contestants was sponsored by the Educational Bureau of the Barrett Company. This business also became in 1936 the sole sponsor of the state's corn project. Prizes were a gold watch to each county winner, a year's scholarship to State College to each district winner, and a four-year scholarship to the state winner, Howard Martin of Clay. Chilean Nitrate, under Mr. Har-
rill's urging, had thrown its generous support in a new 4-H direction—a full State College scholarship for the best record in agriculture over a three-year



Jones

period. Lenoir's Marvin Foyles won. County champions in this contest won free trips to the 1937 Short Course.

The record of particularly good relations between the State 4-H Office and Chilean Nitrate had gradually enabled Mr. Har-
rill to establish an exemplary state awards program with built-in educational values. His model was the National Club Congress program. He tried to convince all state donors, therefore, to offer their prizes to 4-H'ers as scholarships, either as college funds or as Short Course or camp fees. The new Wildlife and Conservation Project's donor obliged by supplying annual camp costs. Other older cooperating agencies included Senator and Mrs. Cameron Morrison whose full scholarship to State College was claimed by Iredell's Jersey standout Ray Morrison in 1936. National Cottonseed Products Association paid a year's tuition at State for both baby beef winner Heath Bailey of Johnston and Davidson's Carney Davis, the dairy winner who worked with Guernseys. As in the past, Atlantic Coast Railroad donated two free passes to the Tar Heel National Camp delegation. In contrast, Ball Brothers Company paid \$12 cash to Rachel Watkins of Vance, winner of the annual state canning contest. Arrowwood Farms of Charlotte continued its old practice of supplying a quality registered Jersey to the club boy or girl with the best Arrowwood record; and show money, supple-

mental to the announced State Fair premiums, was provided by the organized breeders of the state's leading dairy stock. In Johnston County, the Smithfield Tobacco Board of Trade, combining the preferred state awards plan with a cash prize, offered the local boy or girl tobacco champion a year's tuition to State or any other college, plus \$150 in cash. The runner up also won the tuition aid, but only \$100 cash.

4-H received another kind of support in 1936, and as in the case of the commercial and professional donors, the benefits were mutual. The new 4-H Service Clubs began to live up to their name; being independent of the state's Honor Club, these clubs were made up of the most committed former club folk in a given county. Most of the membership had recently graduated from 4-H. In Stanly County, a 1935 pioneer in this venture, these young men and women organized service projects for active 4-H'ers in church beautification, farm naming, and mailbox improvement, as well as a banquet for the county's 4-H council members. These activities led to Mr. Harrill's presentation of a plaque to Stanly's Short Course delegation as the group with the state's best 1936 county records. In a related local club contest, he gave a state banner to the Fallston Club of Cleveland.

Negro 4-H'ers had a successful Short Course at A&T in late August 1936 under the direction of Mrs. Lowe and J. W. Mitchell who reported that the delegates went home full of club enthusiasm. This event may have prepared the membership for the announcement in September that R. E. Jones, a graduate of A&T who had been successful with 4-H programs as a local agent in Craven County, had been hired as state Negro 4-H Specialist. At the time of Jones's appointment, there were in 28 counties a total of 470 Negro clubs with a membership of 10,136 4-H'ers. This Warren County native took his place in Mitchell's office at Greensboro, a happy event coming 11 long years after John D. Wray, this state's first Negro club agent, had resigned and left North Carolina. Mitchell's own pride in this recent improvement in Negro programs among the old and the young was reflected in the *Extension Service Review* article he prepared for November 1936.

Early that same month Mr. Harrill travelled to Houston with Schaub and Assistant Directors Goodman and McKimmon for a regional Extension conference. The State Leader addressed the assembly on the subject of the green growth of 4-H

in North Carolina. He was present also when Mrs. McKimmon received the distinguished service ruby from Epsilon Sigma Phi, the national Extension fraternity. Returning to Raleigh, he filed his annual report in which he revealed that in 97 counties the state had over 40,000 white and Negro 4-H'ers in more than 1,300 separate clubs. Complete annual records had been turned in by 56 percent of this membership.

At the December Extension Conference in Raleigh, National Extension Director C. W. Warburton inspired Negro and white agents alike. "Your work with 4-H Club boys and girls," he told them, "is the most important thing you do." National Recreation Association Field Secretary W. P. Jackson addressed the agents, too. He had been in the state to conduct the customary training schools for local club leaders. The Raleigh meeting concluded with its own spirited tribute to Mrs. McKimmon, in view of her recent Texas honor, and special words in memory of former State Agricultural Club Agent S. J. Kirby were also said. He had died October 19 in Walnut Cove, his home as Stokes County Agent.

1937 was the first year that Mr. Harrill as State 4-H Leader could report club statistics in a uniform and consolidated fashion, thanks to the total youth program's renewed stability. This condition was a result of the state's improved rural economy, the effectiveness of R. E. Jones's work among Negro club members and leaders, and the appointment on April 1 of Cleveland Home Agent Frances MacGregor as North Carolina's first Assistant State 4-H Leader. Her predecessors Elizabeth Cornelius and Ruth Current had worked under the more limited title of Specialist in Girls 4-H Club Work. MacGregor's new duties and title came about after Miss Current was elevated to the position of State Home Agent on February 5. The apparently unthinkable had also happened that day: Jane S. McKimmon had resigned from that office, citing her age as the main ingredient in her decision. Her resignation was not total, however. After a vacation planned to last two months, she returned to her other job as one of Dean Schaub's Assistant Directors.

The following tables and graphs prepared by Miss MacGregor and Mr. Harrill are taken from the Dean's 1937 annual report. They will be of particular interest to those of us who have an appetite for numerical rather than narrative history. In them club growth and improved productivity are clearly illustrated. For example, Table III shows that a total of 96 counties

had 4-H organizations with a record statewide membership of 43,657. Amounting to almost 25 percent of this total, the Negro youth showed a better record of project completion than the white 4-H'ers. The overall completion rate of 65 percent was the best ever.

As Table VII and Table VIII suggest in convincing economic terms, "4-H Trains Farm Youth in the Art of Living." This productive declaration first became the theme of North Carolina's club membership in 1937. Club radio programs popularized this now famous sentence, which also served as the thesis of a promotional leaflet entitled "The Parents' Part in 4-H Club Work," which Mr. Harrill wrote and distributed that spring. To support his claim that ownership was essential to thrift among rural youth, the State Leader declared: "To further encourage the boy and girl they should be given the profits of their work (after all expenses have been deducted). Nothing could do more to destroy initiative and to discourage thrift than to be deprived of ownership. That is exactly what happens when John's calf becomes Dad's cow and Mary's poultry becomes Mother's hens."

In 1911 and 1912 Jane S. McKimmon had started out by viewing club membership for rural girls in similar stewardship terms. Later Homer Mask had particularly emphasized the business side of 4-H, both in Catawba County as well as from his Raleigh office. But in 1937 Mr. Harrill's gospel of responsible ownership had a certain novelty born of the Depression. His leaflet had a certain authority too, given the record club members consistently made in outclassing the state's adult farmers in per-acre yields of selected commodities. Table VII's annual figures did not let Mr. Harrill down.

It had been agreed between Dean Schaub and Mrs. McKimmon that her main work as Assistant Director following her partial retirement and vacation would be the preparation of a permanent record of her quarter century as this state's first Home Demonstration Agent. *When We're Green We Grow* eventually matured out of this understanding, and Schaub's letter accepting her dual decision in February 1937 contained two sentences of pertinent composition advice: "This history should be more than mere statistics and formal statements. The human interest side is just as important if not more so than the standards of measurements." The Dean also reminds us that not even the impressive statistics used to portray 4-H in 1937 tell the year's complete story of the new art of living.

TABLE I

Number Boys Completing 4-H Club Work by Projects in 1937

	White		Negro		Total	
	Number	% of Total*	Number	% of Total*	Number	% of Total*
Corn	2,298	32.7	872	27.4	3,170	31.1
Swine	1,327	18.9	525	16.5	1,852	18.2
Home, Health and Sanitation	1,050	15.0	289	9.1	1,339	13.1
Poultry	772	11.0	524	16.5	1,296	12.7
Dairy Cattle	632	9.0	101	3.2	733	7.2
Gardens and Fruits	504	7.2	526	16.6	1,030	10.1
Tobacco	472	6.7	161	5.1	633	6.2
Cotton	436	6.2	123	3.9	559	5.5
Irish and Sweet Potatoes	243	3.5	140	4.4	383	3.8
Legumes and Forage Crops	138	2.0	213	6.7	351	3.4
Forestry	119	1.7	9	0.3	128	1.3
Farm Management	74	1.1	291	9.2	365	3.6
Beef Cattle	102	1.5	1	0.0	103	1.0
Bees	66	0.9	1	0.0	67	0.7
Small Grain	37	0.5	13	0.4	50	0.5
Sheep and Workstock	32	0.5	—	—	32	0.3
Agricultural Engineering	11	0.2	23	0.7	34	0.3
All Other	361	5.1	89	2.8	450	4.4
Total Number of Different Boys Completing	**7,020	XXX	**3,177	XXX	**10,197	XXX

*Percent of total number of different boys completing 4-H Club work.

**Does not represent total of column due to one boy completing two or more projects.

TABLE II

Number Girls Completing 4-H Club Work by Projects

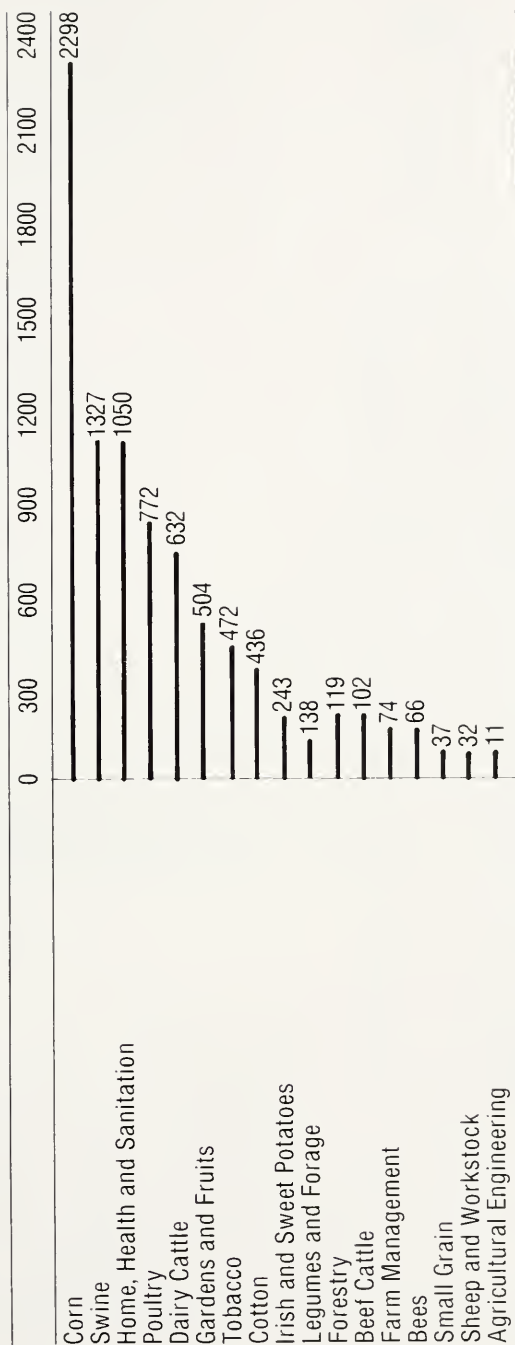
	White		Negro		Total	
	Number	% of Total*	Number	% of Total*	Number	% of Total*
Clothing	8,832	66.1	1,182	24.2	10,014	54.9
Home, Health and Sanitation	7,022	52.6	1,296	26.5	8,318	45.6
Foods and Nutrition	6,361	47.6	2,586	52.9	8,947	49.0
Home Management and House Furnishings	1,035	7.7	264	5.4	1,299	7.1
Ground Beautification	593	4.4	706	14.5	1,299	7.1
Child Development & Parent Education	425	3.2	5	0.1	430	2.4
Commercial & Home Gardens	238	1.8	903	18.5	1,141	6.3
Poultry	169	1.3	610	12.5	779	4.3
All Other	528	4.0	281	5.8	809	4.4
Total Number of Different Girls Completing	**13,357	XXX	**4,884	XXX	**18,241	XXX

*Percent of total number of different girls completing 4-H Club Work.

**Does not represent total of column due to one girl completing 2 or more projects.

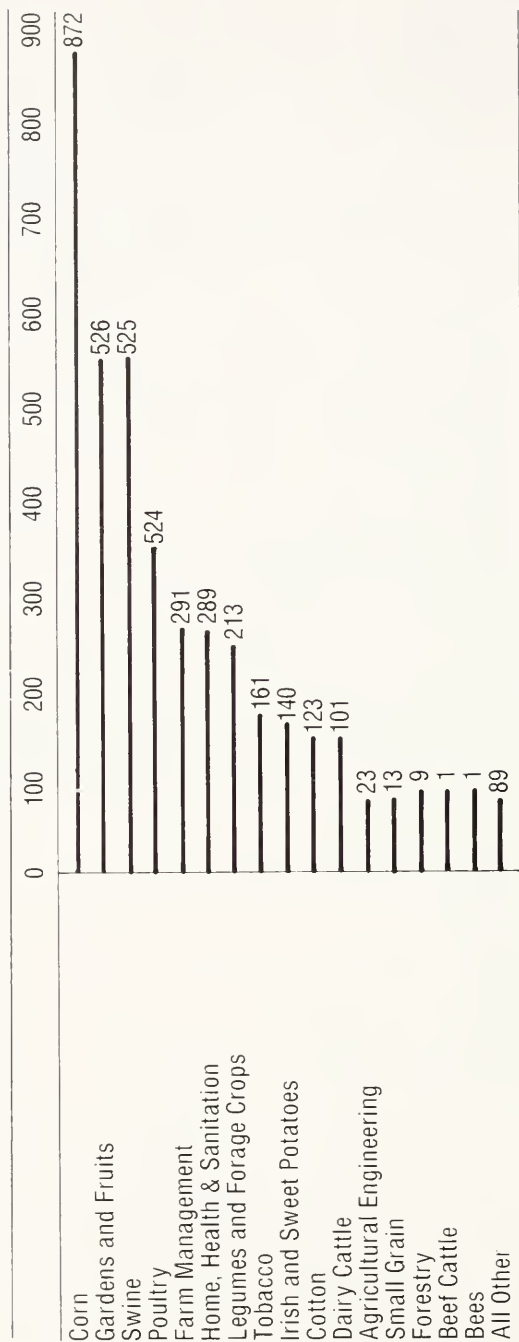
GRAPH I

Number White Boys Completing 4-H Club Work by Projects, 1937



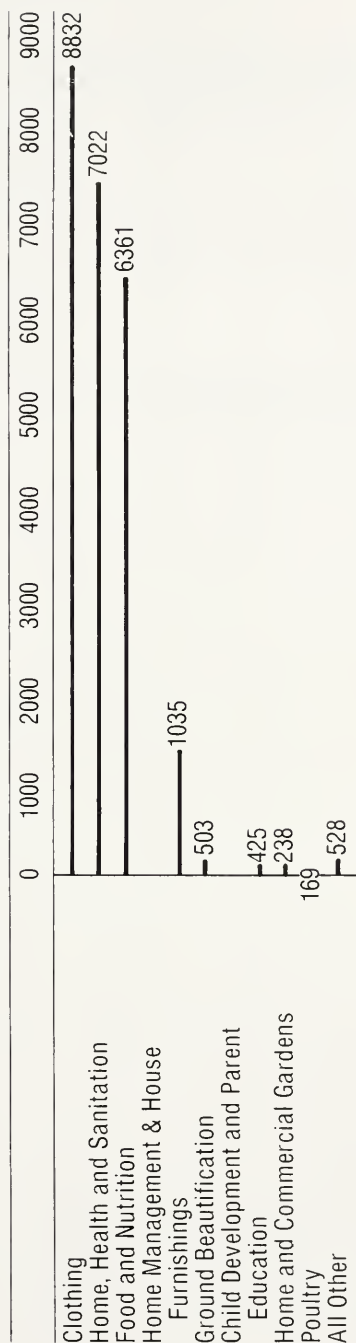
GRAPH II

Number Negro Boys Completing 4-H Club Work by Projects, 1937



GRAPH III

Number White Girls Completing 4-H Club Work by Projects, 1937



GRAPH IV

Number Negro Girls Completing 4-H Club Work by Projects, 1937

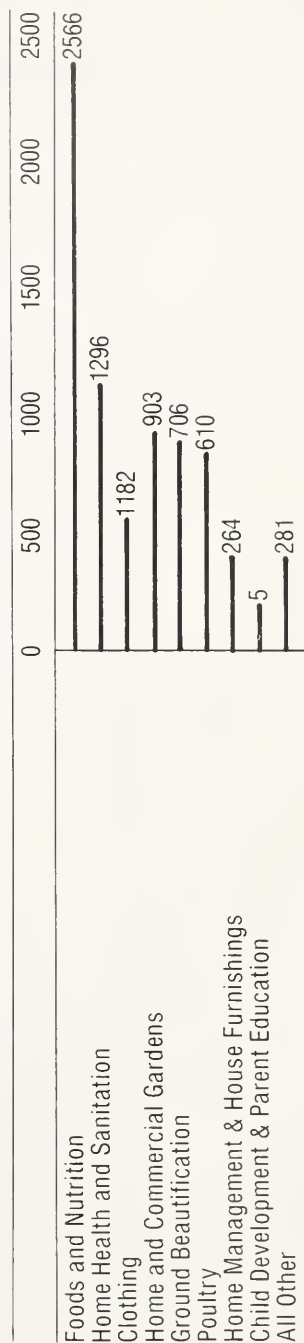


TABLE III

Club Organization, 1937

	WHITE	NEGRO	TOTAL
Number County Associations	68	28	96
Membership	13,852	1,147	14,999
Number of Leaders, Total	1,662	834	2,496
Men and Women	953	514	1,467
Older Club Members	709	320	1,029
Number of Clubs	1,081	358	1,439
Total Members Enrolled	32,265	11,392	43,657
Number Boys	11,084	4,291	15,375
Number Girls	21,181	7,101	28,282
Total Members Completing Projects	20,377	8,061	28,438
Number Boys	7,020	3,177	10,197
Number Girls	13,357	4,884	18,241
Percent of Members Completing Projects	63	71	65
Percent Boys	63	74	66
Percent Girls	63	69	64

TABLE IV

Methods of Extension Teaching, 1937 — 4-H Club Activities

	WHITE	NEGRO	TOTAL
Number of Judging Teams Trained	135	72	207
Number of Demonstration Teams Trained	249	118	367
Number Groups other than 4-H Clubs Organized for Youths 16 and Over	37	30	67
Number Training Meetings Held for Leaders	395	211	606
Attendance	7,707	2,273	9,980
Number Tours Conducted	51	39	90
Attendance	1,438	1,778	3,216
Number Achievement Days Held	122	54	176
Attendance	16,790	11,785	28,575
Number Encampments Held	86	9	96
Attendance	3,596	2,450	6,046
Number Meetings Held by Leaders not Participated in by Agents or Specialists ...	787	389	1,126
Attendance	15,668	7,581	23,249

TABLE V

Enrollment According to Years of Service — 4-H Club Members, 1937

	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th & over	Total
White Total	13,773	9,794	4,712	2,294	1,029	663	32,265
Percent	42.7	30.3	14.6	7.1	3.2	2.1	100.0
Boys	5,525	3,366	1,348	496	208	141	11,084
Percent	49.8	30.4	12.1	4.5	1.9	1.3	100.0
Girls	8,248	6,428	3,364	1,798	821	522	21,181
Percent	38.9	30.3	15.9	8.5	3.9	2.5	100.0
Negro Total	3,905	3,681	2,233	936	381	256	11,392
Percent	34.3	32.3	19.6	8.2	3.4	2.2	100.0
Boys	1,726	1,393	635	293	142	102	4,291
Percent	40.2	32.5	14.8	6.8	3.3	2.4	100.0
Girls	2,179	2,288	1,598	643	239	154	7,101
Percent	30.7	32.2	22.5	9.0	3.4	2.2	100.0
White and Negro	17,678	13,475	6,945	3,230	1,410	919	43,657
Percent	40.5	30.9	15.9	7.4	3.2	2.1	100.0
Boys	7,251	4,759	1,983	789	350	243	15,375
Percent	47.5	31.0	12.9	5.1	2.3	1.6	100.0
Girls	10,427	8,716	4,962	2,441	1,060	676	28,282
Percent	36.9	30.8	17.5	8.6	3.8	2.4	100.0

TABLE VI

Enrollment According to Age of Member — 4-H Club Members, 1937

	Under 12		12 to 15		15 to 18		18 and over		All Ages	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
White Members:										
Total	6,936	21.5	15,144	46.9	8,857	27.5	1,328	4.1	32,265	100.0
Boys	2,023	18.3	5,419	48.9	3,094	27.9	548	4.9	11,084	100.0
Girls	4,913	23.2	9,725	45.9	5,763	27.2	780	3.7	21,181	100.0
Negro Members:										
Total	2,443	21.4	4,636	40.7	3,138	27.6	1,175	10.3	11,392	100.0
Boys	888	20.7	1,759	41.0	1,176	27.4	468	10.9	4,291	100.0
Girls	1,555	21.9	2,877	40.5	1,962	27.6	707	10.0	7,101	100.0
All Members:										
Total	9,379	21.5	19,780	45.3	11,995	27.5	2,503	5.7	43,657	100.0
Boys	2,911	18.9	7,178	46.7	4,270	27.8	1,016	6.6	15,375	100.0
Girls	6,468	22.9	12,602	44.5	7,725	27.3	1,487	5.3	28,282	100.0

For White Agents, 10.2 percent of all white farm families had 4-H Club members enrolled, while 17.7 percent of all Negro families in counties with Negro Agents had 4-H Club members enrolled.

School Attendance:

There were 97 percent of all white members enrolled attending school.

Of the Negro members enrolled, 93 percent of all attended school.

Comparison of 4-H Club Project Yields with State Average Yields for Certain Crops, 1937

TABLE VIII

Project	Unit	White	Negro	Total
Cereal Crops	Acres	3,034.4	980.2	4,014.6
Legume and Forage Crops	Acres	212.4	266.6	479.0
Cotton and Tobacco	Acres	1,036.9	306.5	1,343.4
Potatoes and Other Special Crops ..	Acres	153.3	226.0	379.3
Home and Commercial Gardens	Acres	247.2	480.9	728.1

Fruits	Acres	9.0	3.1	12.1
Forestry	Transplant beds	11.0	2.0	13.0
	Acres	13,457.5	95.0	13,552.5
Agricultural Engineering:				
Terracing	Acres	41	7	48
Improvement and Installation of Equipment	Machines, Equip. etc.	35	19	54
Wildlife Conservation:				
Improvement in Feeding Places ...	Boxes, coverts, etc.	201	31	232
Livestock:				
Poultry	Chickens	73,967	46,500	120,467
Bees	Colonies	404	2	406
Dairy Cattle	Animals	876	123	999
Beef Cattle	Animals	141	1	142
Sheep	Animals	127	—	127
Swine	Animals	2,861	850	3,711
Workstock	Animals	25	—	25
Other Livestock	Animals	—	10	10
Foods and Nutrition:				
Food Prepared	Number Dishes	58,685	4,624	63,309
Meals Planned	Number	14,662	934	15,596
Canning	Number Containers	198,491	183,050	381,541
Drying and Storing	Number Pounds	10,838	74,414	85,252
Clothing	Number Articles Made	31,876	3,175	35,051
Home Management	Number Personal Acct.	283	465	748
House Furnishing	Number Rooms	526	123	649
	Number Articles	2,470	809	3,279
Handicraft	Number Articles	442	60	502
Health Examination	No. Members Examin.	10,559	1,240	11,799
Improvement of School Grounds and Other Community Activities ..	No. Clubs Participating ..	175	102	277



Good project stewardship.

Indeed the new prospects for 4-H throughout the state were nowhere more aptly suggested than in the astonishing achievements of the clubs in Mr. Harrill's native Cleveland County. At the Raleigh Short Course in late July, for example, the best county record, the best local club record, and the most outstanding individual 4-H'ers in the state came from there. The new Assistant 4-H Leader saw with satisfaction that the plan she had established before leaving the Shelby office had worked well. Also honored by the success of Cleveland's 4-H'ers and Miss MacGregor was Rosalind Redfearn, the indefatigable Anson Home Agent who had groomed Frances as a club girl and encouraged her to study for a career in Extension at Woman's College.

This same Short Course was exceptional in two other respects. The 890 registered members set a record, and the proportion of 458 girls to 432 boys, representing 85 counties, was more balanced than ever before. (White girls still outnumbered white boys almost 2 to 1 in total statewide membership.) Adult leaders from five clubs were also present, in addition to 28 home agents



Anson's Ada Braswell.

and 40 farm agents. 1937—roughly coincident with former club and County Agent Kerr Scott's becoming Commissioner of Agriculture—was the first year in which every county had a white farm agent. There were white home agents in 76 counties. Assistant county agents were at work in 80 counties; assistant home agents, however, were employed in Johnston, Guilford, and Nash only.

Thirty-one counties shared the services of 29 Negro county agents, and 14 counties had Negro home agents. (Warren County was exceptional in having a Negro home agent but no white agent in this line of work.) The record 400 Negro boys and girls who came from 30 counties to the Short Course at A&T early that September showed by their new 4-H uniforms that their club life was more meaningful than ever before. There were other indications that R. E. Jones' leadership was being followed. State officers elected there by his Negro club members were Jes-

sie Francis of Halifax, president; Charlie Hopkins, Pitt, first vice president; Clyde Miller, Iredell, second vice president; Magnolia Bullock, Edgecombe, third vice president; Helen Richardson, Anson, secretary; and Rebecca Lawrence, Durham, historian.

In addition to these two annual events and the usual schedule of 4-H camps and National Camp, 1937's summer saw the second annual Wildlife Camp, held at Swannanoa in late August, enroll 56 campers from 31 counties. The unprecedented event of the summer involved only former club members, how-

ever. The Older Youth Conference, attracting young people between the ages of 18 and 25 from the state's Service Clubs, was convened at State College, June 8-12. Mr. Harrill and Miss MacGregor planned and carried out the ambitious program of social and instructional sessions at the campus YMCA. Officers elected to carry forward this meeting of former 4-H'ers another year were President Brent Meadows of Oxford and Dorothy Banks, the secretary, from Trenton. In addition to planning another conference, these leaders and each delegate pledged themselves to the formation of an Older Youth Group in as many counties as possible. Seen as another bridge between 4-H and adult demonstration concerns, each county group would have the purpose of aiding young men and women in intelligently selecting the vocations most suitable to them. Another former 4-H'er who was selected for an honor and special duties in 1937 was Iredell's Joe Pou. As a rising senior in animal husbandry at State College he went as a Danforth Summer Fellow to the American Youth Foundation Camp on Lake Michigan.

The 1937 State Fair was a repeat performance of 4-H's enlarged role in the 1936 event, with the exception that the area housing the exhibits by club girls was enlarged and the premiums increased. It was not a customary autumn for 4-H in general, however. In October Elton Clark and Stanly Jones of Durham County represented North Carolina at the National Dairy Show in Columbus, Ohio. They had won this trip during Short Course by placing first in the new Dairy Production Demonstration Contest. Dairy Specialist A. C. Kimrey, who with John Arey had recently brought out a new 4-H dairy manual, went out of state with them. In late November and early December, six Tar Heel girls accompanied by Miss MacGregor and Cumberland Home Agent Elizabeth Gainey represented the state's 4-H membership at National Club Congress. For the first time, one of them—canning stalwart Mary Frances Thompson, also of Durham County—came home a national winner of a \$400 college scholarship. In rural electrification Sarah Amelia Gainey of Cumberland placed second in the region, and her county neighbor Pearl Simpson received honorable mention in the National 4-H health contest. The national style revue found Anson's Ada Braswell placed among the first-place girls. In the state shows, conducted in July and October, her plaid gingham evening dress had outshone 200 entries from 35 counties. Ada was another of Rosalind Redfearn's champions. While Helen



Frances MacGregor is on the left in the 1938 National Camp delegation. The uniforms worn by Roger Pollock, Louise Bunn, Elizabeth Randle, and Oland Peele bear few resemblances to those worn by delegates earlier in the decade. The State Leader's outfit has changed too.

Whitlock, the state winner in home economics records from Stanly, did not place in the national contest, Vance's Lou Ella Dickerson placed second in the region in foods and nutrition.



The club emphasis on wildlife and conservation in the later 1930s led to scenes like these in the years to come all over North Carolina.

She won a kerosene-operated refrigerator donated by the Servel Company.

The December issue of *EFN* elaborately publicized this group's 4-H achievements. The paper also ran the following poem on the front page:

THE DEMONSTRATION WAY

I'd rather see a lesson
 than hear one any day.
I'd rather you would walk with me
 than merely show the way.
The eye's a better teacher
 and more willing than the ear.
And counsel is confusing;
 but example's always clear.
The best of all the teachers
 are those who live their creeds,
For to see good put in action
 is what everybody needs.
I can soon learn to do it
 if you let me see it done.
I can watch your hands in action,
 but your tongue too fast may run.
And the counsel you are doing
 may be very fine and true,
But I'd rather get my lesson
 by observing what you do.

—Submitted by: C. R. Ammons,
 Acting Agent, Harnett County.

Extension's overall commitment to "learning by doing," in view of Mr. Harrill's new "art of living" theme, did not amount to a confusion of ends in the continuing effort "To Make the Best Better." It is clear, however, that 1937 was a year of systematic promotion *and* sound 4-H achievement. The state office, for example, distributed a 4-H file system to the organized counties; section headings were as follows: correspondence, organization, club programs, judging teams, records, recreation, project information, and publicity. This office also distributed new materials, such as a brief account of the background of 4-H in North Carolina and a discussion of the meaning of each "H" of the clover. In some counties, agents came up with unusual pro-

grams or promotions of their own. Avery County boosters established Lees-McRae College scholarships of \$75 for the leading local 4-H boy and girl. Agent Cooper in Johnston enlarged an earlier membership drive by sponsoring a 4-H basketball tournament involving 30 teams in March. *National Extension Review* praised the Jones County Service Club in an early spring article. At year's end, basking in sound club statistics as never before, Mr. Harrill reported that radio coverage of 4-H had reached a new intensity the previous January. Two Saturdays each month Raleigh's WPTF had aired regular programs; special publicity had been arranged for Older Youth Conference in June, the Raleigh Short Course, the State Fair, and State-National Achievement Day. Programs in connection with this latter event, of course, had been state and national radio's club beginning nearly a decade before. In 1937 stations in Durham and Charlotte also provided 4-H'ers and Extension personnel with sometimes weekly time on the air; thus the training of rural youth in the art of living was, in fact, the most comprehensive ever.

In 1938 radio's part in the 4-H program was continued and enlarged. Mr. Harrill prepared a mimeographed guide for the WPTF broadcasts, the twice-monthly programs involving him or Miss MacGregor with club members from more than 20 counties, each program following or anticipating the important events and developments of the club year. After Ruth Current, for example, reestablished the Collegiate 4-H Club at Woman's College, the program for November 12 discussed the implications of this effort for other college campuses in the state. Even more active than WPTF was Station WAIR in Winston-Salem. Beginning in April it produced a 4-H show every Saturday, the format being essentially the one Mr. 4-H had devised in Raleigh. WAIR's listening area was smaller than WPTF's, however.

Agencies and businesses outside of broadcasting also devoted time, space, and money to 4-H as never before. The state's newspapers, operating on the theory that an outstanding member is the best publicity any organization can have, individualized club news expertly. Tar Heel 4-H was also featured in two leading farm magazines, *The Southern Planter* and *The Progressive Farmer*. Miss MacGregor's excellent article on basic 4-H Club needs appeared in the October *Extension Service Review*. Equally vital financial support, most often in scholar-

ships, was continued by Chilean Nitrate's Educational Bureau, the Barrett Company, the National Cotton Seed Crushers Association, the Federal Cartridge Company, and the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad. The State Fair and various cattle breeding associations provided premiums, actual livestock, and supplemental support to 4-H. In every case of a designated winner being unable to accept his monetary award because of age or conflicting plans, the money reverted to the 4-H Scholarship Fund which Mr. Harrill had begun to administer. This source, plus the establishment of the I. O. Schaub Loan Fund in November 1938 by the state's Farm Agents Association, brought added security to the overall 4-H program. The McKimmon Fund, the model for the Schaub tribute, was then worth \$11,239.71.

Tar Heel Banker, which had run an article about 4-H in its April issue, was another source of new financial support, supplying two round-trip cruise tickets to Cuba for the club boy and girl who made the largest number of farm surveys prior to June. William Hudgins of Gates and outstanding Lou Ella Dickerson of Vance were the winners. The previous year she had been one of the beneficiaries of the National Committee on 4-H Club Work. In 1938 this Chicago organization's sponsorship of food conservation, food preparation, dress revue, home economics records, handicrafts, rural electrification, health, and home beautification enabled six winning girls to attend National Club Congress. (There was no North Carolina winner in the last category, a new one.) State Health Queen Ruth King Mason of Iredell was named one of the eight healthiest 4-H'ers in the nation. State vice president Margaret Wagoner of Guilford, the winner in home improvement, did not go to Chicago; but her exhibit of bedroom furniture won a blue ribbon there. McDowell's Doris Noblitt also received a white ribbon in this national contest. Attending the Congress but not placing among the top stylists was Mildred Edwards of Pitt. Her victory in the state dress revue in October had been unusual, however, for the 42 contestants had been divided as never before into four sections, with a winner in each category. Mildred had won both her class and the sweepstakes with a lined woolen coat and accessories including lingerie. Evening gown, washable dress, and fall outfit were the other classes. An even more successful girl both here and in Chicago was Jackson County's pretty Carmen Nicholson. As state handicraft champion she won third place in the national contest and brought home a \$100 scholarship.

At the Raleigh Short Course in July handicraft classes had attracted additional attention. Mrs. Spencer Dean, using copper portions of state-confiscated, illegal stills, taught boys and girls how to fashion ash trays and match box holders out of the metal. Community singing and other staples of 4-H gatherings filled in the week, with the Alamance team of Dewey Covington and Troy Dixon winning the right to represent North Carolina in Columbus at the National Dairy Show in October. Ten new members were tapped into Honor Club, which as an organization was living up to its motto of "Service," especially in connection with Short Course. Cleveland County, now boasting Governor Hoey as another example of local excellence, again won a plaque as the best club county and a banner for Bethware as the state's most outstanding local club. Registration for the week was 848—including 399 boys and 449 girls from 95 counties. The week's recreation had been under the direction of H. W. "Pop" Taylor, more notable for his work in swine extension than in Mr. Harrill's customary department. To the theme of "Building a Richer Rural Life," every speaker turned, none more touchingly than the Governor, who was accorded the unusual honor, as a special friend of Mr. Harrill, of speaking on Friday night just prior to the installation of officers and the annual candlelighting ceremony.

Mr. 4-H was a proud man indeed that summer, full of a pride compounded of many parts. One, certainly, was the announcement in late June that Max Culp, the Iredell 4-H'er of unusual distinction, had won the coveted Payne Foundation Fellowship. Thus, for the second time a Tar Heel member went to Washington to study at USDA. The enhancement of the camping program expanded Harrill's chest also. In the summer of 1938 isolated county outings were almost completely replaced by organized camps at five different sites. White Lake, Swananoa, and Indian Springs near Hoffman even had fulltime directors. Camp Leach in Beaufort, John's River in Caldwell, and a site at historic Jamestown in Virginia were in steady, supervised service also. There was some 4-H camping as well at Neuse Forest and King's Mountain. Handsome camp booklets were prepared by various counties; the Lumberton paper put out a supplement entitled "Robeson County 4-H Camper." Wildlife Camp, held at Indian Springs, was a special success; 78 members from 28 counties studied there, aided by a large faculty and an elaborate mimeographed program. One of the choice courses

was Charlotte Hilton Greene's "Bird Study." The students, among whom were outstanding future leaders including Commissioner of Agriculture Jim Graham and longtime State 4-H Specialist and Camp Director Fred H. Wagoner, drew Mrs. Greene's highest praise, as the following remarks show:

If any one were to doubt the value of such work, I should like to have it possible for him to spend a similar week among 4-H'ers. I came back feeling these young people—and they are duplicated in every state throughout our land—are going to build a brave new world. They, it seems to me, are the hope of the South, or whatever section of the country they live in.

I slept with them, ate with them, walked with them, rode trucks with them, swam with them. And always we talked. Of their work, their play, their homes, their friends, their schools, their hopes, their disappointments. And I tell you this North Carolina rural youth is a pretty fine asset to the State.

There was, for instance, the 12-year-old daughter of a



This model curb market was a feature of Short Course and anticipated the food production and marketing emphasis of WWII.

tenant farmer, quaint, attractive, capable. The oldest of six children, she 'helped mother with everything'. She made most of her own dresses, oh yes, these 4-H club girls begin making doll's clothes at 10 years of age, and by the time they are 13 are often making their own little cotton dresses. The majority of the girls there made most of their own dresses, attractive little wash dresses that cost anywhere from 40 to 70 or 80 cents. She could do most anything on the farm except chop wood and plow. She did most of the ironing, except Daddie's shirts—'she just couldn't manage them'.

A sophomore in high school, this small maid knows her people cannot send her to college. But she wants to be a home economics teacher. And so, two years in advance she plans to write East Carolina Teacher's Training College, at Greenville, to put her on the waiting list for those who may work their way through. The past year she worked in the school cafeteria and earned her lunches.

She rode home with me, this small maid, and another young girl from an eastern tenant farm. They discussed the things they had done and seen; what they had learned. They talked intelligently of crotalaria and lespedeza, and what they would do for the land; of eroded gullies and how they could be taken care of; of fence row cover and thickets that would be a haven to wildlife.

There was that other small girl who got so much out of everything. Particularly will I remember how she enjoyed the butter she spread with such care on her bread. 'I like this butter. We do not have any at home, for we do not have a cow. But,' thoughtfully, 'I'm going to tell Daddy we'd better all work and save towards a cow, for we need the milk and butter, and our land needs the manure.' I thought of Russel Lord's story of the old French peasant who lived on the farm that had belonged to his ancestors for over 1,100 years. He did not use horses to work the farm, but cows, for cows did more for the land. And this land, in use for over a thousand years, was not worn out.

Our own land, perhaps, may be better when it comes under the care of these intelligently trained boys and girls, in a world that is finally becoming conservation-minded. The South still has a long way to go to attain a proper attitude towards its land and resources, but the feet of its 4-H boys and girls now take the lead.

A natural leader herself, Mrs. Greene became a Wildlife Camp regular in the years ahead, willingly transporting her considerable nature library to the appointed late summer sites across the state.

The second Older Youth Conference held at State College in early June 1938 had been devoted to the theme of "Community Building." Response of the 115 young men and women who attended was favorable; since the first conference 30 service groups had been organized in 24 counties, and the election of state officers for another year gave this new program the credentials of an annual event. In addition to the State Fair, a successful but routine week, the Short Course at A&T in late August had attracted considerable attention. Several of 1937's officers were returned to office by the 421 boys and girls who represented the 12,791 members belonging to the total of 397 clubs for Negroes in 31 counties. In the first state judging contest among this membership, 20 teams competed. There was also a spelling match, plus stimuli to ongoing local club campaigns such as "Fix-it Week" and community beautification. Mrs. Lowe reported that the college loan fund for 4-H girls, begun by her and eight Negro home agents in early 1937, had shown regular growth; but no award would be made until 1939.

The ultimate source of pride for Mr. Jones and his staff in Greensboro or Miss MacGregor and Mr. Harrill in Raleigh was the total statewide enrollment; it stood at over 46,000, with members in all but three counties. Over 70 percent of the projects undertaken had been completed. "If you want a winner, pick a 4-H Club member." This popular saying went across the state like a green echo, and it was easy to see that this reputation could be perpetuated. Of the 84 female agents at work, 21 were former 4-H'ers. Among the men on the Extension staff, 50 of the 180 agents had been club members.

Our customary history lessons have taught us to think of 1939 in particular as months of reverberating turmoil in Europe

where World War II loomed. Closer home there was brighter, even pastoral news, however. It was a time for celebrating in May both the thirtieth anniversary of agricultural youth programs in North Carolina and the twenty-fifth year of operation for the Cooperative Extension Service. The original Corn Club in Hertford County may have seemed as old as Plymouth Rock to the state's rural, post-Depression youth, as *The Progressive Farmer* named former Club Agent Schaub its "Man of the Year." Even 1926 and Mr. Harrill's four demonstration counties for organized 4-H were remote to the experiences of many younger club volunteers and agents. Yet no local leader or worker or any member could miss the importance of one of the State Club Leader's special announcements. With the spreading of his clover program into Burke, Ashe, and Alleghany, 4-H green for the first time completely covered every county in the Tar Heel State. Still, the year's club theme of "Going Forward" suggested that 1939, like spring, was also a season of transition.

Every shade of the program's success and change, for example, was represented by skits, songs, and dances in the



Club members took over all parts of the church services on 4-H Sunday.



Negro 4-H'ers working at A&T in 1939 as a way of paying their expenses.

absorbing historical "Pageant of Progress" enacted on July 27 by 4-H'ers from 15 counties during Short Course in Raleigh. Both Mrs. McKimmon and Dean Schaub took part and were paid special tribute. The new King and Queen of Health were crowned during the ceremony; they were Guy Deck of Gaston and Opal Kingston of Stokes. Mr. Harrill and Miss MacGregor assisted by Madeline Stevens of the National Recreational Association had arranged this grand affair in Riddick Stadium. Home Agent At-Large Rose Ellwood Bryan directed it with help from John Fox, the Assistant Agricultural Editor who narrated, and David S. Weaver, who handled lighting and sound. Music for the pageant and throughout the week was under the baton of Dr. F. Stanly Smith, Director of Music for Raleigh schools and musician for the First Baptist Church downtown. Friday afternoon Governor and Mrs. Hoey served all delegates punch and cookies in the executive mansion. Dr. Smith's admiration for Mr. Harrill and the statewide 4-H program inspired a new song; he set the 4-H pledge to original music. In accepting this unique anniversary gift, Mr. 4-H cordially extended it to the 1,250,000 club members nationwide, with the recommendation that the monthly club meetings in every state be concluded with this new composition. North Carolina's 1,516 clubs—with 49,066 members—compared well with the entire country's 74,000 separate 4-H units.

There were, in fact, numberless 4-H gatherings across this state alone. Local and county fairs and the State Fair bristled with club activities. (See the schedule.) Achievement Days, 115 that fall, were more elaborate than ever before. Under Frances MacGregor's guidance, leader training sessions had been held from the coast to the far mountains during the early months. A special subject discussed among female volunteers was room improvement. But everywhere the Assistant State Leader opened these meetings by alluding to her 1938 article about the future development of rural North Carolina's children. She cited again the five basic needs in this work. Foremost was responsible local leadership. Commitment to 4-H from all levels of Extension and programs or projects for every member's initiative came next. Training for all boys and girls in home and farm business followed. Last she urged that young people pay more attention to what is marketable and how to market it. Jane S. McKimmon had started her career among girls by making this same point.

1939 N.C. STATE FAIR
DAILY 4-H PROGRAM OF EVENTS

To be Participated in by Representatives of North Carolina's
50,000 Club Members

Headquarters: Main Exhibit Hall

TUESDAY:

9:00 a.m.—Visit 4-H Headquarters and exhibits in Main Exhibit Hall.

10:00 a.m.—4-H Jersey show in Livestock Building.

1:00 p.m.—Special 4-H radio program direct from Fairgrounds.

1-4:00 p.m.—4-H pig show and judging in Swine Building.

Exhibit halls open for inspection of exhibits until 10:00 p.m.

WEDNESDAY:

9:00 a.m.—Visit 4-H exhibits and general exhibits.

10:00 a.m.—4-H Guernsey show and judging in Livestock Building.

1:00 p.m.—Special radio program direct from Fairgrounds.

1-4:00 p.m.—4-H baby beef show and judging in Livestock Building.

Exhibit halls open for inspection of exhibits until 10:00 p.m.

THURSDAY:

9:00 a.m.—Visit 4-H and general exhibits.

1:00 p.m.—Special 4-H radio program direct from Main Exhibit Hall.

All exhibit halls open for inspection of exhibits until 10:00 p.m.

FRIDAY:

Free admission will be granted to all 4-H Club members and coaches on Friday.

9:00 a.m.—Visit headquarters, 4-H, and general exhibits.

9:30 a.m.—4-H seed judging contest begins in Main Exhibit Hall.

9:30 a.m.—4-H livestock judging contest in Judging Pavilion.

9:30 a.m.—4-H poultry judging contest in Poultry Building.

1:00 p.m.—Special 4-H radio program direct from Main Exhibit Hall.

7:00 p.m.—Annual 4-H judging banquet for members of judging teams and coaches in main dining hall at N.C. State College.

SATURDAY:

9:00 a.m.—All exhibits open for inspection.

4:00 p.m. Every day is 4-H Day at the 1939 North Carolina State Fair!

“The Enrichment of Country Life Through 4-H Club Work”

Mr. Harrill's typical speech in 1939 was a comprehensive view of the state's complex club past. Out of this puzzle he put together a commemorative booklet entitled “History and Summary of Thirty Years of 4-H Club Work in North Carolina, 1909-1939.” (It was his usual habit to refer to all of the early clubs as 4-H.) Noting that presently “the average yield of corn for 4-H Club members. . . was 43.1 bushels per acre, or more than twice the average yield for adult farmers in the state,” he worked his way to a conclusion with three points:

It would be difficult to estimate the number of people who have been reached and directly helped by the 4-H program during this thirty-year period. Since 1926 there has been approximately 500,000 boys and girls

enrolled in the 4-H program. Preceding this period, it would be safe to say that there was another quarter of a million who were reached by the program—a total number of over three-quarters of a million who have been directly benefited by the 4-H program since its beginning in North Carolina.

It is impossible to give a description of the growth and development of this program that would adequately tell just what it has meant in the development of a sane agricultural program in this state. Its growth in size is overshadowed by the growth in its objectives which are and will continue to be the development of a citizenship able to sensibly cope with the ever increasing standard of living in rural America.

The test of any educational program is the character and the type of men and women trained, together with their contributions to the welfare of the community and the state in general. If measured on this basis 4-H Club work will again measure up to its high objective. Outstanding examples of community leadership may be found in practically every community in the state, attributed largely to training in 4-H Club work. The present State Commissioner of Agriculture was one of North Carolina's former 4-H Club members; the State Leader and the Assistant State Leader received training in 4-H club work, as did approximately 50 percent of our farm and home demonstration agents. Especially is this outstanding among the younger agents in our state. Also we find former 4-H club members taking prominent places in the fields of medicine, law, religion, industry, and the business life of our state, bringing to us anew the thought of Theodore Roosevelt, who said, "If you are going to do anything permanent for the average man, you must begin before he is a man; the chance of success lies in working with the boy and not with the man." 4-H Club work is justly proud of its contribution to the welfare of rural living and life in general in our state.

These were at least five uncommon sources of this new 4-H pride during the last days of these green years.

May 14, 1939 was this state's first 4-H Church Sunday, a day set apart to emphasize spiritual development as an essential to good citizenship and effective living. It was Rural Life Sunday for youth. In a variety of ways, adaptive boys and girls took active parts in the worship services of their largely rural communities. Church bulletins prepared by local clubs were distributed by uniformed 4-H'ers. Numerous ministers invited a club girl to read the scripture lesson and a boy to lead in prayer. Elsewhere special music by members marked the occasion; doubtless the morning offering was received by others. Raleigh's WPTF, in its weekly 4-H program, had given special attention to the observance. State President Archie Prevatte of Robeson and Dr. P. D. Miller, Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church in the Capital City, were featured. Throughout the state campaigns for better church attendance and the beautification of church grounds had also led up to this special sabbath of club enrichment. Altar flowers arranged by 4-H'ers placed the beauty of spring in front of congregations all over North Carolina.

A very special day for the State's Negro club members in particular came in July with the first edition of *The 4-H Mirror*, Mr. Jones's official monthly newspaper. Among the most significant stories reported in the initial issues were these three. One-year loans in home economics had been awarded through Mrs. Lowe to Jessie Frances of Halifax, Annie Jeffries of Alamance, and Dorothy Parrish of Durham. One of them entered A&T; the other two chose North Carolina College. Two Negro 4-H teams had made an excellent score in the judging contests at the World Poultry Congress in Cleveland at mid-summer. Representing Craven County were Roosevelt Bryant, John Greene, and Lathan Wallace. Agent Otis Evans was their coach. Guiding the Alamance team of Harlow Jeffries and LeFoy Hayes was Agent B. A. Hall. A third Negro team from Hertford had been rated "Good" in this Ohio contest.

These Negro 4-H'ers in particular were special members at the A&T Short Course which in late August brought together a record 600 boys and girls with agents, leaders, and specialists. This impressive crowd attracted wide attention, especially in the Norfolk, Virginia, *Journal and Guide*.

A white Wilson County youth was even more widely publicized for his own excellence in 4-H and the related achievements of state club life here. In April, *Extension Farm News*

announced that Walton Thompson's five years of project records had won him a four-year scholarship at State. Chilean Nitrate was again the donor. May brought the news that Walton was to be one of the four club delegates to National 4-H Camp. There he was selected to speak on NBC's "National Farm and Home Hour" June 19. The next month he and a club girl from Iowa were chosen to represent the nation's huge 4-H population at the World Congress on Education sponsored by Columbia University. In New York, August 14-16, our 17-year-old told this international gathering how 4-H helped young people take their places in a democracy. Between his selection for this job and his delivery, Walton had been among those tapped for the Honor Club during Short Course. That same week two other Tar Heel young men from Mecklenburg had won the coveted state dairy production team demonstration in competition with 10 other county teams. In October at the National Dairy Show in San Francisco, John McDowell and Eugene Berryhill took top honors. Besides receiving \$250.00 scholarships from the Kraft Phenix Cheese Corporation, they appeared on radio's popular Kraft Music Hall with Bing Crosby. Mr. Harrill and Oscar Phillips, the boys' agent, were on hand too; the group's expenses to and from California were paid by the North Carolina Dairy Products Association.

Not Walton Thompson or young McDowell and Berryhill claimed all of the national victory circle for North Carolina in 1939, however. Among the seven girls who represented the state



Millstone volleyball.



The Rowan Cabin at Swannanoa as it went up.

at National Club Congress December 1-9, Edna Owens of Jackson County shared in the \$700 cash awards distributed among the national winners in the home grounds beautification. State dress revue winner Johnnie Faye Barnes of Wilson placed well in her rigorous national contest, while two girls who were represented in Chicago only by their window treatment and clothing exhibits won cash awards. Both girls had won top honors at the recent State Fair. A special treat for those girls actually making the long train trip to Club Congress was the stopover in Washington where Eleanor Roosevelt received them and Miss MacGregor at the White House.

The Older Youth Conference, held in June 1939, was another confident achievement. Exhibited in its theme—"Toward a More Abundant Country Life"—were Extension's oldest concerns of food for our families, feed for our livestock, and fertility for our soil. Yet there was a twofold source of almost boundless pride in the more active 4-H circles that same month. We were "Going Forward" in recreation, too. The old camp at Swannanoa had been renovated, and the grand new facilities at Millstone Camp in the Sandhills were finally ready for service.

The Swannanoa improvements amounted to another chapter in the story of regional cooperation that had built this original state 4-H camp in 1929. A decade later, under Camp Director Ned Tucker, with all labor supplied by the National Youth Administration, eight new cottages, again paid for by county subscriptions, were constructed. Two more were

planned. Unique fund raising schemes ultimately paid all of the cabin expenses. Nowhere was economic originality more evident than in Salisbury where Rowan agents Nell Kennett and W. N. Wood arranged an honest-to-goodness hen party. The admission price was one live bird. In just one evening their party produced enough chickens to pay for the county's new Swannanoa cabin. Local poultry dealers bought the donated flock the next morning for \$150. In addition to the camp cabins, with other funds the mountain site was fitted out with a new stove, 100 new mattresses, a porch for the old dining hall, plus a large chimney and fireplace. The camp road was also improved as a part of an extensive landscaping project.

Sampson County, long a forerunner in county and state camping developments, made the first scheduled stay at "The Rocks" or Millstone the week of July 3-8, 1939. Followed by 4-H'ers from Camden, Perquimans, and Pasquotank, then groups from Alexander and Anson, this first gathering, with Tom Cash of Hamlet as Camp Director, christened a camp of unexpected and unexcelled natural beauty, rarity, and tranquility. Located within a large area which had been under development by the Land Utilization Division of the Resettlement Administration of USDA since 1935, the camp's boundaries enclosed 1,000 acres. As part of the Sandhills Project headquartered at Hoffman in Richmond County, Millstone was near Indian Camp Recreational Park which, as already indicated, had been rented May 15 for 4-H'ers to use during the summer of 1938. Charles Scott of the North Carolina Department of Conservation and Development had served as director. It was this arrangement which first endeared 4-H'ers themselves to the general area, but Indian Camp's 10 cabins, 7-acre lake, and comfortable lodge could not compete with the rustic appeal of Millstone at completion.

The first general plan of Millstone 4-H Camp had been drawn in October 1935. Grady Bain, Chief of Project Development, and Mr. Harrill were chiefly concerned, although a very old friend of Tar Heel 4-H had been the initial line of force. He was Jimmy Gray, who had left Chilean Nitrate to become Assistant Director, Region IV, for Resettlement, with an office in Raleigh. 1936 saw little progress at the proposed campsite because the three original owners of the earmarked land were slow in accepting the government's terms for their property. In 1937, however, a federal booklet entitled "The What and Why of

the Sandhills Project” showed that the permanent group camp designed for 4-H at “The Rocks” was now an active proposition. By Christmas of 1938 the Federal Government had completed the facility; it consisted of the following:

One earth dam with concrete core wall, and mass spillway, impounding 18 acres of water with a fully equipped bathing beach and diving tower.

One seven room frame dwelling with a screen porch.

One complete water system with deep well pump and pressure tank, electrically operated by a Delco power plant.

One frame Mess Hall and recreational building 80' x 70', with asbestos shingle roof.

Twelve bunkhouses, each containing eight built-in bunks. These houses were built in two groups and with each group was a combination latrine and wash room containing laundry tubs, showers, and complete hot water heating system.

One 18' x 32' frame building to be used as a Craft Shop.

One bunk house with four built-in bunks to be used as cook's quarters.

One complete deep well water system with elevated tank connected with the Mess Hall, latrines and caretakers house, and a complete sewerage system with septic tank serving the latrines and mess hall.

Although the camp was not as large as Mr. Harrill had hoped—one important omission was a separate recreation hall—and despite months of delay in late 1938 and the first half of 1939 in getting a proper lease from either the federal or state officials, the State Leader from first to last was awe struck by Millstone. He loved to tell campers of Mr. Gray's initial unexpected phone call offering the camp, and of their two-weeks later visit to the proposed site. They made a pile of white rocks in the pine grove. Afoot they at last arrived where the dark waters of Rocky Fork Creek circled around huge, overhung rocks. “What do you think?” Jimmy Gray had asked. Mr. 4-H replied: “I don't believe it, but I like it.”

Clearly the slow growth of this desire into long-needle, sandy reality was worth savoring. On the spot where these men talked, thousands of club campers would eventually be pausing



It's astonishing to realize how many young people have worked things out at Millstone.

for evening vespers; the deep commitment to Millstone was contagious. As long as the \$40,000 construction project was underway, Sandhills Project Supervisor Frank Eatman was faithful to the dream, regularly supplying Mr. Harrill with both formal and informal assistance and advice. With the decision on January 19, 1939 to transfer the completely furnished camp and surrounding projects to the state's Department of Conservation and Development, other men less instrumental than Eatman

but willing to aid the 4-H Office supported turning over the camp to State College that first year for \$1. These men included State Forester J. S. Holmes and T. W. Morse, who was in charge of state parks. Mr. Harrill's form letter to Extension personnel on the availability of the camp to 4-H'er went out March 22. It said in part that use of the new facilities for a four-day period would cost \$1.50 per person, with a minimum charge of \$75 for each scheduled camp. This money paid the cooks and maintained the plant. Director Cash and his staff of two, one on the waterfront and one for handicrafts and nature study, were paid out of other funds.

Above the large fireplace at one end of the dining hall, the first campers read the following message on a plaque:

Genuinely interested in the welfare of young people, this camp serves to enrich the lives of farm boys and girls. It stands for the finer and nobler things of life and is a monument to the untiring efforts of those who made it possible.

In addition to the early visits by county 4-H groups to Millstone, it was the site of the 1939 Wildlife Conservation Camp. This outing was "the best in the South," according to Mr. McCullough of the sponsoring Federal Cartridge Company. Of the 80 boys and girls plus the 20 adults in attendance, he observed that "North Carolina is coming to the front very rapidly in wildlife conservation in the nation." Perhaps it was this outstanding group's departure from Millstone, it may have been the fine memories of Mr. Eatman, but something about this rare place of the human spirit convinced Mr. Harrill that across the shaded camp's roadway an imaginary sign was suspended in air. On the sign he saw and always helped others to see four simple sentences. They go with Millstone: they typify as well the vision of the green years of 4-H in North Carolina. *You will leave this place a different person. Everything that could be done has been done to help you leave here a better person. The answer is in your response. We hope it will be a better person.*

IV BEING: THE COMMUNITY OF THE PRESENT



Growing: The 1940s

Extension and club pioneer C. R. Hudson died in Raleigh, March 3, 1940. Since he had come to North Carolina from Alabama in 1907, no other person had responded more directly to black and white rural folks. In May death came in South Carolina for Asbury Francis Lever, the former congressman who in 1914 had coauthored the bill that everywhere became Extension's charter. Then December 1940 brought to the State 4-H Office the saddening news that John Bradford had passed away. This British native's recreation class during early short courses had inspired Mr. Harrill's state leadership to hold club play an equal partner with club work in North Carolina. This concept of 4-H was now reaching its own summertime of rapid growth.

To assist him and Miss MacGregor, Mr. Harrill had added Dan F. Holler as a man Friday to visit western counties before the new decade was a month old. The new County Agent At-Large had been working as an agent in Wilkes County. That fall Holler furthered his schooling at State after marrying. At A&T similar growth pressures were leading to even more permanent staff for 4-H. To replace Hudson, John W. Mitchell was appointed State Agent for Negro Work in March, with J. W. Jeffries taking over as district agent in April. Both men would be available to R. E. Jones who was steadily expanding the 4-H program for Negro youth beyond the 28 counties he had begun concentrating on in 1936. With the clover program spreading all over among both races, it is clear that growth, not death, claimed the Tar Heel 4-H heart for the decade of World War II. Vigorous mobilization was underway long before Pearl Harbor.

EFN announced in February 1940 that outstanding Walton Thompson had again been selected to represent the nation's club boys and girls, now on NBC's "Town Meeting of the Air." What the Wilson County youth reported on the radio has been lost; but if his honor had come at the year's end, there would have been good news aplenty from the Old North State.

Thirty-one boys and girls from as many counties in July had held the state's first Wildlife Conservation Camp for Negroes at Wake County's Whispering Pines site. No previous summer, statistics show, had been more productive of livestock and field crops by black and white club members. The McKimmon Loan Fund now boasted almost \$14,000 in assets. The blue

ribbon group in Chicago at National Congress had included Health King Vernon Duncan of Chatham. His friend Franklin Teague of Alamance, state winner in rural electrification, had been unable to make the coveted trip. Before 1940 North Carolina boys had never even been allowed to go to Chicago with the girls. And girls, for the first time that year, attended the National Dairy Show. A team demonstration in dairy foods had been added to the customary production demonstration for the meeting in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. Mecklen-



Jeffries

burg's Hannah Youngblood and Lena Scholtz made up this first team; and they placed, as did John and Fred Wagoner, the dairy production team, in the national blue ribbon group. A dairy judging team from the state also took part, placing seventh.

All of these 4-H'ers had won state contests during Short Course. Some of its other 1940 special features had been the daily vespers led by Boyce Brooks, Honor Club charter member now a Baptist minister, and the dress revue directed by Jane Alden of Chicago. She had been a 4-H club girl in Iowa. In another special event Thad Eure administered a citizenship pledge to about 30 boys and girls who would soon reach voting age. This ceremony was the finale of a program sponsored by Anson County. It had featured, in addition to the Secretary of State, a patriotic speech by Salom Rizk.

Not civics but general forestry had been the focus of that summer's camping at Millstone, Swannanoa, and White Lake. Each site was fully staffed, and in May, before the season began, these camps and another facility in the east had been used as leader training schools. In a meeting at Millstone, the Older Youth Conference had changed its name to Older Rural Youth. These varied efforts at clear identity and preparation were reflected in the State Fair's 4-H slogan for 1940: "The Best National Defense for Farm People is to Grow the Necessary

Foods for Family Health—4-H Club Members Do Their Part.” Dare County members won the first prize of \$650 in the county progress department.

1941 statewide events continued this trend. Almost a thousand boys and girls came to Raleigh for Short Course. There would not be another one until 1946. The camps placed more emphasis than ever before on patriotic episodes like raising and lowering the flag. Since the previous October Dean Schaub had been the chairman of the national Extension committee on citizenship for both rural youth and adults. It is fitting, therefore, that at the 1941 State Fair the Anson County citizenship ceremonial staged at the previous year’s Short Course was enhanced and produced in the grandstands as an American rally. In November a record 21 delegates from North Carolina attended the 20th National 4-H Congress. By the time they got home, America was actually in the war. Macon County’s Emma Lou Hurst, the Queen of Health, had been sent to Chicago by her district’s sale of an original recipe book. People pulled together and 4-H’ers pulled too; but it would be a mistake to see everything in terms of the military demands.

Back in 1939 the Woman’s College Collegiate 4-H Club



Johnstone County's Ralph Phillips in his prizewinning acre of cotton. Edmund Aycock was his 4-H agent in 1941.

advised by Agnes Coxe had invited a group of young men from State College to a party in Greensboro. The guys went; then on April Fools evening, 1940, about 16 4-H'ers at State met in the college cafeteria with Mr. Harrill. After supper they formed their own group, the N. C. State College Supper Club, and elected officers. That spring they met every Monday evening at meal time. Charles McAdams, later ordained as a Methodist minister, served as their first president. Harold Sharpe assumed this office the following September. It was he who in February 1941 led this group, now numbering 37, in hosting the Georgia-Carolinas Federation of Collegiate 4-H Clubs in Raleigh. Plans were made for the annual interstate college 4-H meeting at Camp Long, South Carolina, scheduled for Easter. Among the nine Supper Club members going to Camp Long was Walton Thompson, now reporter of the Supper Club. He was elected second vice president of the Federation. Miss Gertrude Warren came from Washington to address these outstanding college campers whose business sessions were presided over by Jones County native and Honor Club member Dorothy Banks of the club at W. C.

While trading socials with the Greensboro women became a regular activity with the young men in west Raleigh, the Supper



The decade of WWII was also the time to “Feed the Leader” watermelon. Enjoying Mr. Harrill’s bite are Miss MacGregor, Miss Current, Abner Knowles, and a gallery of club members.



The christening of the USS Tyrrell by 4-H members and staff.

Club maintained, in fact, four objectives: to foster fellowship, to promote leadership, to exhibit citizenship, and to acquaint club members with Extension work and workers. Similar groups, all after the W. C. model, had appeared at East Carolina Teachers College, A&T, and one other Negro college. None of these clubs was more active in support of 4-H than the Supper Club until, in 1944, it was disbanded by the enlistment of its remaining membership in the Army and Navy.

In July and August of that year, two warships North Carolina 4-H had helped to finance and name went down the ways. The *U.S.S. Tyrrell*, a cargo-attack vessel, was christened July 10 at the port of Wilmington by Juanita Ogburn, president of the Cleveland 4-H Club in Johnston County. A hundred club members and adults from her community as well as from Tyrrell and New Hanover counties were there as the 168th ship completed by the Wilmington Shipbuilding Company joined the fleet. Named for the coastal plain county, the ship was christened by the Johnston County native because her club had won first place in the 1943 state "Feed a Fighter" contest. This vital

national campaign challenged individual 4-H'ers to produce enough food to sustain a soldier for a year. President Roosevelt endorsed the national program, and club members who succeeded in it here were taken to Fort Bragg in recognition of their accomplishment. The second ship Tar Heel 4-H launched was named the *U.S.S. Cassius Hudson* to honor the former agent whose widow and daughter christened the FF vessel on August 29 at the Brunswick Ship Yards in Georgia.

The evolution of the "Feed a Fighter" program which led to these contributions to the war is an unprecedented chronicle in club growth and high 4-H morale. Mr. Harrill had introduced the mobilization in March 1943. Before the war ended over two years later, 4-H membership rolls and the supply of food had been increased astonishingly. As one way of dealing with the surplus in commodities, a frozen foods project was begun. Paul Wagoner of Guilford was the first winner in 1945. By then the total 4-H population of the state was about 30,000 boys and girls greater than it had been in 1942.

Since 1940, in fact, Extension had touted home gardens as splendid defense preparations. Home Demonstration women



Hudson family members stand on the christening platform in Brunswick, Georgia. Brother-in-law W. Kerr Scott stands in the rear. Commissioner of Agriculture and a former club agent, he later served as Governor and United States Senator.

and club girls in 1942 studied the theme of "Thrift and Health for Better Living." They also joined the men and boys in placing a new emphasis on meat animal production. At that time the rallying idea was simply "Food for Victory." A contest announced in February offered over \$800 in defense bonds from Chilean Nitrate as prizes. Hugh Oliver of Sampson was named winner and received ten \$25 bonds. The War Time Food Production Contest sponsored by NJVGA gave its state cash prizes in 1942 to Raymond Woodard of Durham and George Wilder of Nash. The first Victory Pig Clubs were organized privately in Orange County, and by July 1943 pig chains in the Greensboro-High Point area nearby were being developed with money and initial stock supplied by Sears, Roebuck, and Co. A drive to produce one million extra pounds of 4-H poultry had been announced the previous February. In April the Plant Food Institute of North Carolina and Virginia offered six one-year scholarships to the boys and girls with the best 4-H records in gardening, corn, Irish and sweet potatoes, as well as tobacco and cotton. Thus in 1943 Mr. Harrill captured youthful energy and imagination that already were stimulated and supported in launching the "Feed a Fighter" campaign.

These new forms of recognition temporarily replaced such honors for the most outstanding 4-H'ers as being a delegate to National Camp and gaining membership in the 4-H Honor Club. There were few regular camps between 1942 and 1945. Since the short courses in Raleigh were cancelled too, no one was initiated into Honor Club during the war. National Congress was continued, although the North Carolina delegations were smaller than in 1941. The 1942 group included two boys and eight girls. One of them, Laura Louise Lucas, was named national clothing winner. 1943's delegation of eight included three national winners: in food preparation, dairy production, and clothing again. Since the year before, 4-H champions in dairy production as well as dairy foods had received trips to Chicago instead of the National Dairy show. No National Congress figures for North Carolina are available for 1944 and 1945.

Military usage of Millstone and Swannanoa plus a polio scare in 1944 explain the camping interruptions. The summer of 1943 F. N. Shearouse did operate Millstone briefly, and in June at Gardner-Webb College in his native Cleveland County, Mr. Harrill held a district short course. O. Max Gardner spoke to the



Posters and charts have been popular and successful promotions for 4-H objectives, including the victory campaigns of the 1940s. These Mecklenburg boys and girls are promoting health, nutrition, and home gardening.

4'H'ers who came. This event was a forerunner of the district activity days that came into their own after the war. The first boys and girls to use Millstone again under club flags were 4-H officers who camped August 7-10, 1945. But no announcement during these several years of hard work, scant play, and restricted recognition is more thrilling than Wilton Ward's news. He learned that he had won the NJVGA Irish potato contest as well as the state and national 4-H canning competition.

The surge in black and white club rolls brought on by the objectives and incentives of the "Feed a Fighter" program had received its biggest boost by the origination in 1942 of National 4-H Mobilization Week, April 5-11, and National 4-H Achievement Week, November 6-11. Rallying at planting and again at harvest time is a clear strategy. It worked and kept on working, as the table's statistical summary of N. C. club enrollment shows.

Between 1942 and 1945, the 4-H enrollment increased for blacks and whites from 63,473 to 93,119. The 1943 increase alone is almost 28,000 4-H'ers. In 1937, just six years before, there had been only about 44,000 members in the entire state. The rate of project completion is equally impressive; in 1937 that figure stood at 65.1 percent. In 1943 it reached 72.6 percent and the next year hit its zenith at 74.7 percent.

Summary of 4-H Enrollment in North Carolina 1940-1945

Year	WHITE						NEGRO						TOTAL				
	ENROLLMENT			COMPLETIONS			ENROLLMENT			COMPLETIONS							
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	%	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	%	Enroll.	Compl. Percent	
1940	14973	25571	40544	9973	16364	26337	64.9	6252	8836	15088	4801	67716	11517	76.3	55632	37854	68.0
1941	15270	24135	39405	10133	16338	26471	67.2	6172	8530	14702	4335	6307	10642	72.1	54107	37113	68.6
1942	18812	28040	46852	12958	19983	32941	70.3	7010	9611	16621	5422	7357	11779	76.9	63473	45720	72.0
1943	26157	38776	64933	18457	28172	46629	71.8	11027	15240	26267	8098	11522	19620	74.7	91200	66249	72.6
1944	25739	38519	64258	18774	28752	47526	73.9	12159	16702	28861	9189	12894	22083	76.5	93119	69609	74.7
1945	24890	37373	62263	17434	25013	42447	68.2	12104	17206	29310	9522	13438	22960	78.3	91573	65407	71.4

In this matter more Negro members completed their work than their white counterparts, and the rate of increase in club membership among blacks was well ahead of recruitment of new white 4-H'ers. No state in the nation could boast of a better 4-H program for Negroes in 1943 and 1944. There were, of course, clubs for blacks in less than half of North Carolina's 100 counties because of the concentration of the rural Negro population. Of the 93,119 members tallied for 1944, 28,861 were black. The 1945 total enrollment of just 91,573 shows the white membership dropping off about 2,000 but the black membership still climbing by almost 500.

This generation of Tar Heel 4-H'ers who attended no state short courses in either Greensboro or Raleigh and which, if any organized club camping was involved, camped very little, was larger than any previous generation and had grown faster with the best ever sustained records of project completion.

Victory and feeding fighters did not consume all of the club schedule, however. New state and national programs in safety were started in 1943. In a related matter, 4-H forest patrols, more than 100 of them, were formed to protect timberlands. Conservation of natural resources besides food was active, and new contests including talks about the subject were put in place. The East Lake fire patrol in Dare County received in early 1943



Rowan County's 36 Negro 4-H council officers assembled for a leadership session in April 1940. Their efforts paid off at home and abroad.



Another ambulance for the service--North Carolina 4-H president Frances Banks of Pasquotank presents the keys to the US Surgeon General as Mr. Harrill and other officers look on.

a certificate of merit from CBS's series called "Youth on Parade." Jane Withers starred in a new movie about 4-H; called *Young America* it was shown about the state. War bonds were used widely as awards, and other reminders of the times show that members purchased bonds worth \$267,500 with their project proceeds and sold another \$194,000 worth of bonds and stamps.

As early as 1941 the club program had included a scrap metal drive. Its objectives were beautification and safety besides thrift. *EFN* for March 1942 carried the account of two Columbus County boys who drove their mule and wagon eight miles to deliver 800 pounds of junk in cold weather. Old phonograph records were even more collectable by youth. The funds from both salvage drives were earmarked by clubs for purchasing two military ambulances, one at the national and another at the state level. In October 1942 Nash County clubs submitted the first North Carolina contribution toward the purchase of a Red Cross ambulance in a national collective action in which each state paid \$50. The second vehicle, at a cost of over \$1,700, was readily obtained by this state's members alone. In Washington on July 3, 1943 the Surgeon General of the U. S. Army received the ambulance keys from State 4-H President Frances

Banks of Pasquotank. She acted in behalf of both Negro and white boys and girls. It was later, in July 1945, that club girls made a quilt of 4-H colors and sent it to a military hospital in England. These quilters were from Johnston County.

The particular success of the white girls in this county during World War II must have been due in great measure to the leadership of Ruby Pearson, an agent who had grown up in Apex in Wake County and graduated from Meredith College. On July 1, 1945, as club members were engaged in a campaign to raise funds for polio victims, Miss Pearson replaced Frances MacGregor as Assistant State 4-H Leader. Mr. Harrill's assistant since 1937 had resigned in January in order to marry John Wall of Anson County. Agent Margaret Clark moved over to Johnston to succeed the new Assistant 4-H leader. A couple of months after Pearson joined Mr. Harrill, W. Ned Wood of Alamance with Extension experience in Stanly, Iredell, and Rowan plus several years in Army intelligence was hired as Mr. Harrill's first male assistant in a capacity more official than Dan Holler's. Wood had graduated from State in 1933 and would later do graduate work at Columbia. Negro staff expansion also took place. On July 1, 1943 P. P. Thompson went to work as a special 4-H agent in Robeson County to direct increasing enroll-



These hands and others stitched this blanket in Johnston County and sent it to a military hospital in Great Britain.



Wood



Pearson

ment there. This development followed the selection of John Mitchell as the Upper South's Field Agent in Negro Extension Work. His leaving the Greensboro staff of A&T elevated Mr. Jones to the position of State Agent for Negro work, including his old job as Negro club leader. That same action moved Jeffries, associate of the Alamance Scotts, into the position of Assistant Negro State Agent and livestock specialist. His place as district agent for Negroes was taken by Otis Buffaloe. It was two years later, mid-September 1945, when W. C. "Bill" Cooper, also of Alamance, was hired by Mr. Harrill as State 4-H Specialist at A&T. His job of assisting R. E. Jones was actually to coordinate and lead the Negro 4-H program in 43 counties with an enrollment of about 30,000. At the end of his first week on the job, the first statewide Junior Dairy Show for Negro 4-H'ers took place in Greensboro. In the show sponsored by N. C. Mutual Insurance Company of Durham, 137 animals were registered.

Capable Bill Cooper, a 1939 graduate of Hampton Institute, came to Greensboro after two years of being the Negro agent in Anson, where the Redfern brand of youth work among white 4-H'ers had impressed him and shaped his vision of future farming and homemaking among black boys and girls. Before working in Mrs. Redfern's fertile footsteps, Mr. Cooper had worked briefly in Halifax County, not in Extension; there his

boss was one of Mrs. Redfern's brothers, a McClendon. No formal schooling could have matched this training for demanding duty on the state level.

Several other events in Negro club history date from earlier in the WWII decade of growth and show the ability of the black staff to carry on in difficult but proud times with limited personnel. In 1942, for example, more than 300 members and agents attended five organized camps in the piedmont and coastal plain. Eating habits, special war foods, feed



Cooper

and fiber, citizenship, first aid, and care of clothing were discussed in these groups assembled between July 20 and August 2. A larger Wildlife Camp than ever staged for black conservationists before was held later in August. In September of that year Lathan Wallace of Craven County, the original work place of Mr. Jones, was awarded a one-year scholarship to A&T as the state's best black 4-H boy. In his county and elsewhere pig chains were growing in response to the war's call for food. Federal Cartridge responded to the evidence of conservation by enlarging its financial support among white as well as black club members. Joining this effort in 1944 and 1945 were Firestone Tire and Rubber and the N. C. Bankers Association.

Mobilization initiatives made 1945 a banner year for baby beef production, Ashe County members held the state's first lamb show, and Polk's 4-H'ers established the links of the nation's first dairy chain. Yet two other events give this year its most lasting 4-H significance.

Early in 1945 Sears gave \$300 for the purchase of baby chicks for 10 boys and girls in 14 counties. This 4-H Pullet Chain conceived by Poultry Extension specialist C. F. "Chick" Parrish and funded by Sears' Atlanta Personnel Manager Clyde Greenway in just a few years spread to nearly every county in the state as well as into other southern states. Its success attracted additional sponsors, but the other name of this



A Wake County 4-H pullet sale with Chick Parrish himself as auctioneer.

late war effort to grow better pullets remained the Sears Pullet Chain. It soon convinced club members and their parents of the utility of commercial as opposed to backyard flocks of bred-to-lay sexed pullets. Allen Oliver's great days had been scratched away; better housing, feeding, breeding, and management were the lessons of both Parrish and his colleague Tom Morris, who, once the program flew, prepared and sent a monthly newsletter to participating youth.

Here are the first links in this chain that has grown beyond measure. The money from Sears supplied each club boy or girl in the program with 100 chicks. At the end of 6 months, the 4-H'er brought 12 pullets to a local or county poultry show and sale. The birds were judged; and blue, red, or white ribbons were assigned in addition to \$100 in prize money which Sears granted to each county. The proceeds from the sale of each 4-H'er's dozen pullets went into a county fund for the purchase of new chicks with which the chain could be extended the next year. With the layers remaining in each participant's flock being for the family's use, the program allowed members to market eggs and store up money for college or some other worthy goal. Gradually the state was being turned into a commercial egg producer. In recognition of this pattern of club and economic well-being, a marker should be placed on the site of the O'Henry Hotel in Greensboro where in 1945 "Chick" Parrish and Clyde Greenway came to their far-reaching agreement.

The other benchmark of the year World War II ended is the

designation of March 3-11, 1945, as National 4-H Club Week. This name replaced the various mobilizing weeks named earlier in the decade and carried national and club operations into the return of peace. In a letter the Governor of North Carolina addressed the state's membership on this occasion:

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
GOVERNOR'S OFFICE
RALEIGH

R. GREGG CHERRY
Governor

February 22, 1945

TO THE 4-H MEMBERS OF NORTH CAROLINA:

In observance of National 4-H Club Week I would like to extend greetings and best wishes to the 93,000 members of the 4-H Club in North Carolina. You, as an organization and as individuals, have an important part in shaping the agricultural life of our state. During the coming year you have as your immediate objective, security on the home front and victory on the battlefield.

The men of our fighting forces are giving all of their strength and vitality to defend the freedom and continued existence of this country. North Carolina is proud of the display of courage, physical strength, ingenuity and bravery of her men in the armed service. They are fighting a great war looking toward a great victory. They will be able to continue this supreme effort for victory just so long as those of us here at home do an equally good job on the home front.

During National 4-H Club Week you will rededicate yourselves to the task ahead with special emphasis on food production, health, farm safety, and conservation. The food you produce will help to speed the day of victory and your training in leadership will help assure a just and lasting peace. Put forth your best efforts; encourage other boys and girls to join the 4-H Club. Work hard to make 1945 the year of Victory.

Sincerely yours,



R. Gregg Cherry

Mr. Harrill liked both the concept and the name of "Club Week," and with the war's end bringing the prospect of a resumption of short courses in the summers he pondered and finally decided to rename his annual gathering North Carolina 4-H Club Week. His success in 1946, both in terms of the turnout and the distinct cast of the program, brought praise from *EFN*.

The first state-wide, 4-H club meeting since before the war broke all attendance records with 1,294 boys and girls taking part in conferences, study, demonstrations, and recreation.

For most of the young people this was their first trip to 4-H Club Week at State College but they acquitted themselves like veterans. Director Schaub said that this was due to the excellent training and leadership which was given them in local meetings during the war years.

The theme of club week was "Living to Preserve World Peace." In speaking to 4-H club members about their ideals for the future, State Leader Harrill said: "It is our responsibility to maintain a democracy where men can live in peace together; a land where every man will consider himself his brother's keeper. With these facts in mind, let us fashion a 4-H program which will help attain this goal."

The 4-H discussion periods, led by Dr. Erwin H. Shinn of Washington, field agent of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, was one of the highlights of the week, as



Negro 4-H'ers hold their first statewide dairy show, September 1945, in Greensboro.

were the dairy production and dairy food demonstrations.

Speakers

There were addresses by Senator Clyde R. Hoey, Governor R. Gregg Cherry, Dr. Clyde Irwin, and other outstanding speakers.

Extension specialists, both men and women, were constantly on the job and helped to make the fourteenth annual 4-H meeting one which will go down in history as just about the best. Too much credit cannot be given the agents and their assistants, who managed everything admirably. The boys and girls were divided into fifty groups and this greatly facilitated the handling of so great a number of vivacious young people.

Recreation was made a big part of 4-H week and this feature of the program was conducted by Miss Jane Farwell of New York City, recreation specialist of the National Recreation Association of America.

There was a trip to the State Capitol, the Governor's Mansion, and visits to the various departments of the college in a tour of the campus. Everyone said that they were sorry when the week was over.

Jane S. McKimmon had on July 1 quietly passed from her position in Extension administration into full retirement. Her era was ending as the new world order was being designed and shaped in the United Nations. Her telling image merited study by these assembled boys and girls.

Also registered for this historic event were 25 local leaders. Their presence, in addition to the 114 farm and home agents who attended, suggests that the decade of the 1940s was also a period of growth in North Carolina's volunteer 4-H leader program. It is very apparent, for instance, that on the coast and in the mountains, two areas where 4-H camps were entirely missing or very worn and cramped, as at Swannanoa, leaders took matters into their hands as soon as the war ended. Dare County officials accepted the Naval Air Station on Roanoke Island from the Federal Government in 1946, and leaders of 4-H in the community were instrumental in getting Extension to provide a club camping program on the site as soon after acquisition as possible. Dare County commissioners would fund the main-



Store windows exhibiting 4-H slogans and projects got a boost from the publicity surrounding the first National 4-H Club Week.

tenance budget. In Macon County the news that a new camp in the west was possible had drawn money into 4-H coffers in a hurry, as the following item from the August 1946 *EFN* suggests.

MACON COUNTY 4-H TOPS GOAL OF \$700

Money Raised by Several Methods

The 640 members of the 4-H clubs of Macon County topped their goal of \$700 for the 4-H camp at the Mountain Experiment Station, Waynesville, and also provided a good reserve for their cabin there. They donated and raised a total of \$777.88 by means of box-suppers, cake-walks, radio shows, sale of gift cards, rummage sale, a play, a movie, and a luncheon.

In winding up the campaign, a lunch was served to the Farmers Federation with 4-H members from all parts of the county assisting.

Mrs. Robert Parrish, a neighborhood leader from Burningtown, put her club of 23 members far out in front by being the first club in the county to achieve its goal. The Holley Springs club established a record of donations per individual club member with \$1.70. Cartoo-gechaye was second with \$1.38 per member.

Total receipts from all the clubs was \$686.30 and then

the Farmers Federation picnic brought in \$91.58 for a grand total of \$777.88.

For those who wish to refresh their geography, Macon County is in the mountain section, almost in the southwestern corner of North Carolina and on the South Carolina line.

The role of neighborhood leaders in these two instances brings to mind the philosophy of R. E. Jones on this important topic. His initial work with the Negro boys and girls in Craven County clubs began in the summer when public schools were not in session. This mid-1930s experience gave his work there a bias toward community organization and home visitation by the 4-H agent. The most supportive parents became his local leaders and resources, even though, when schools were in session, the seven or eight Craven clubs met there with leaders and agents. Jones did not lose his appreciation for the community and summertime approach to 4-H after his county success elevated him to administration in Greensboro.

A perception of the public school's big role in the state 4-H mission over many years did not keep Mr. Harrill from seeing the numerous demands for local adults. He knew that year-



Lyman Dixon and Mr. Harrill admire the new sign for the new camp on the coast after WWII. Dixon directed Roanoke Island as a part of his duties as District 4-H Agent.

round and personal contacts with the huge 4-H membership which public school enrollments and the war mobilization had enlisted were vital. A variety of indicators pointed to the State 4-H Leader's determination to enhance the roles of volunteers and organize them for training across the state in the early 1940s. There had been three camp sessions in the first year of the decade for training leaders. He saw the Older Rural Youth as a supply of valuable experience and will. The series of camp conferences for agents in August 1942 at Millstone, Beaufort's Camp Leach, Swannanoa, White Lake, and Vade Mecum in Stokes had stressed the Neighborhood Leader System in view of food production in the military economy. According to a report by Fred Sloan in *EFN* for that same month, there were 27,281 Good Neighbors in leadership roles in the state's 6,013 farming communities. How many of these adults were engaged in 4-H leadership is unclear, but in 1938 volunteers were already giving up to 5,000 days to the state's 4-H activities. *EFN* in June 1942 had praised the Neighborhood Leader Plan as carried out in Lee and Orange where agents had trained the volunteers. No agent on any level was more active in this effort than Paul Leagans, who in the fall of 1943 went to Washington for six months to assist federal agents in developing a Neighborhood Leader Program like North Carolina's.

F. A. Jones, the Negro agent in Beaufort, thought a club newspaper would advance the cause; he brought out a monthly called *4-H Club News*. Mr. Harrill used Millstone in September 1945 for the first large training session of the State 4-H Neighborhood Leaders' Association. To demonstrate the quality of service volunteers in the 4-H process, Mr. 4-H peeled the potatoes for one of the group's meals. At the annual Extension Conference that November the role of leaders was stressed by USDA's H. H. Williamson when he talked on "The Future of 4-H Club Work."

Harrill's own publication entitled "4-H Club Leaders Handbook" (a 1931 title revived) was more ambitious, attractive, and detailed than any other instructive matter ever issued by the State 4-H Leader. It came out in the early spring of 1946 and specified that each club should have one or more local leaders and that club members should be given a part in the selection of these adults. Durable information filled 24 pages with a format suggestive of Harrill's 1936 recreation bulletin. The cover featured two of the state's delegates to 1940's National Camp, Rudolph Ellis of Cumberland and Margaret Ellis of Durham.

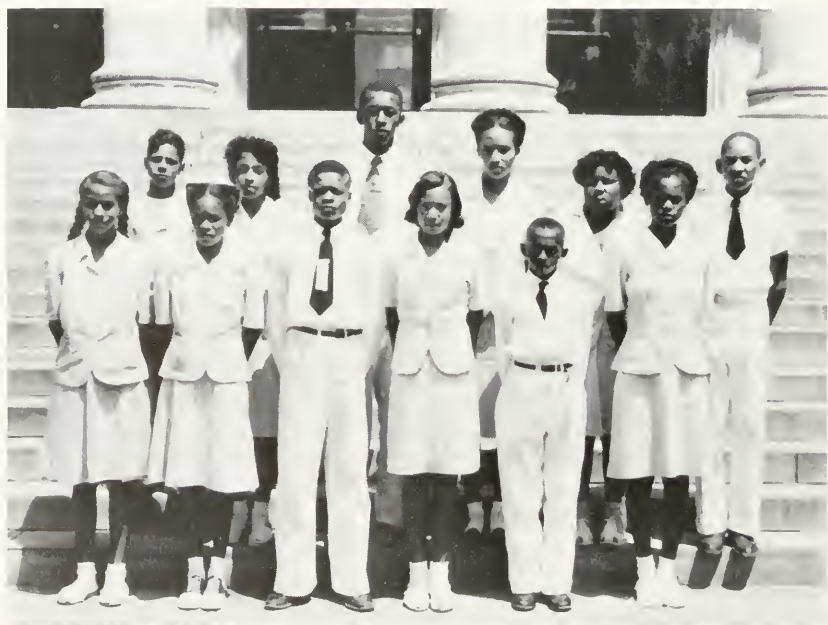
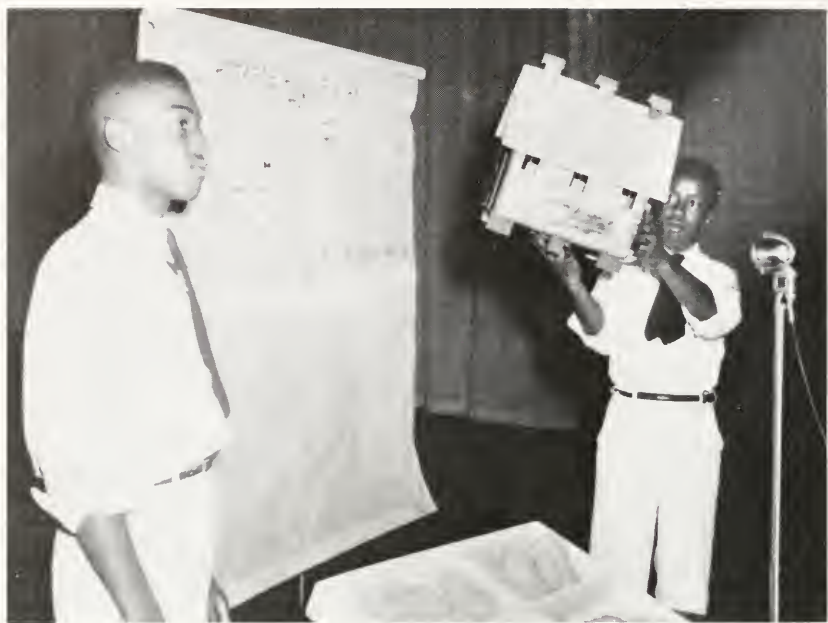
The overall tone of the booklet is suggested by the "Forward":

In shaping the policies of the new world order youth is asked to assume new responsibilities, undertake bigger tasks and to do more with less. In the days ahead, rural youth will face the temptations of high city wages, modern inventions, and conveniences. Their thinking will determine the course of our nation. In facing these challenges youth will need the stamina, integrity, and clear vision that comes from experiences of rural life at its best. Likewise, they will need the guidance of adults with a sympathetic understanding of the problems and opportunities of young people.

To guide this great sector of our population and to help youth more effectively make the needed adjustments is a great and challenging task for the Extension worker and the Neighborhood 4-H Leaders. It is not enough that the 4-H program give information and training in better practices in Agriculture and Homemaking. It must provide for the production of economic wealth, health improvement, citizenship training, cooperation, and recreation—in a broader sense, 4-H Club work must train youth in the art of living.

World War I's growth experience for club administration had led to similar statements. They can be found in "Suggested Community Club Programs" of 1919 and Homer Mask's 1920 annual report, as well as in the 1931 handbook.

As Mr. Harrill's new leader handbook made itself useful, Jesse Giles in Catawba tried to take the initiative in establishing a county 4-H foundation, starting with a \$1,000 grant from the Conover Citizens Bank. Six counties involved in Negro 4-H work placed exhibits about club-community spirit at the 1946 State Fair; no record of prior exhibits there by blacks exists. The counties were Halifax, Johnston, Hertford, Guilford, Orange, and Robeson. Early in 1947 Oland Peele of Wayne County, a product of one of white North Carolina's leading 4-H families, was elected president of the State 4-H Neighborhood Leaders' Association. That April, leaders and 170 club members from 16 counties took part in recreation institutes led in Statesville and Smithfield by Jane Farwell, who had also represented the National Recreation Association at State Club Week the year before. The 1947 Club Week showed the results of the



1947 A&T Short Course scenes: project winners and the first-place team demonstrators.

year's emphasis of leadership and recreation. Another highlight of the week was the appearance of Secretary of War Kenneth C. Royall, like Mr. Peele, a native of Wayne County.

By the camping season of 1947, the Dare County site had become Roanoke Island 4-H Camp and was in full service, as were the older camps now fully furloughed from military duty and restored. This is the 1947 camping schedule for white 4-H'ers:

Millstone Camp

June 2-6	Sampson
June 9-13	Montgomery, Harnett, Moore
June 13-17	Hoke, Scotland
June 17-21	Person, Granville
June 23-27	Mecklenburg, Lee
June 27-July 1	Durham, Rockingham
July 1-5	Union, Randolph
July 7-11	Cabarrus, Lincoln, Ashe
July 15-19	Davie, Rowan
July 21-25	Iredell, Stanly
July 25-29	Anson, New Hanover
Aug. 4-9	Wildlife Conference
Aug. 4-9	Davidson, Alexander
Aug. 11-16	Columbus
Aug. 25-30	Robeson, Richmond

Swannanoa Camp

June 30-July 5	Haywood, Henderson
July 7-12	Yancey, Madison, Mitchell
July 14-19	Cherokee, Clay, Avery
July 21-26	Buncombe
July 28-Aug. 2	Jackson, Macon, Swain
Aug. 4-9	Transylvania, Polk, Graham

White Lake Camp

June 9-14	Edgecombe
June 16-21	Edgecombe
June 23-28	Wayne
June 30-July 5	Sampson
July 7-12	Haywood
July 14-19	Halifax
July 21-26	Northampton
July 28-Aug. 2	Columbus
Aug. 4-9	Pender

Aug. 11-16	Onslow, Carteret
Aug. 18-23	Cumberland
Aug. 25-30	Bladen

Roanoke Island Camp

June 2-7	Bertie, Martin
June 9-14	Wayne, Johnston
June 16-21	Pitt, Wilson, Dare
June 23-28	Warren, Alleghany
June 30-July 5	Hertford, Gates, Wake
July 7-12	Orange, Franklin, Yadkin
July 9	(Surry 4-H for one day)
July 14-19	Tyrrell, Pasquotank, Camden
July 21-26	Hyde, Currituck
Aug. 4-9	Beaufort, Washington
Aug. 11-16	Duplin, Craven, Jones
Aug. 18-23	Lenoir

Such a busy schedule suggests the availability of 4-H'ers everywhere, and the statistics say the same thing. In 1946 the state membership had reached 95,483; of that number a record 27 went to Chicago, and four came home national winners. In 1947 for the first time the register passed 100,000 and came to



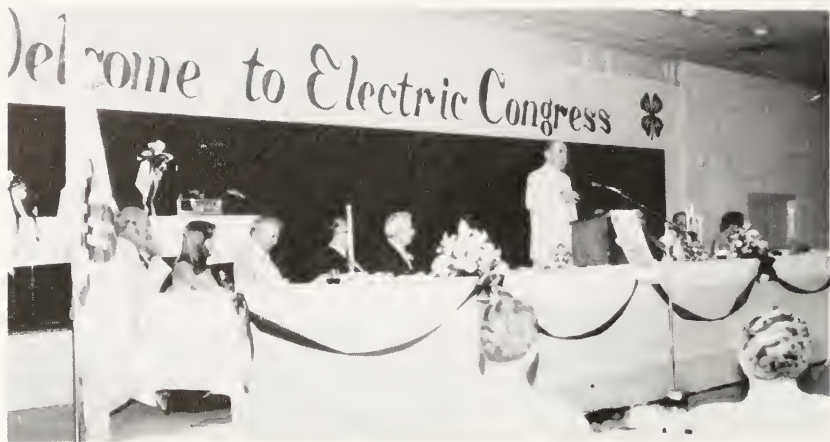
Tractor Maintenance Leader School.

rest at 105,585. In this membership 72.1 percent completed projects. The postwar years' sustaining of the earlier years' growth is further illustrated in this tabulation:

Summary of Projects Completed — 1947

Project	Total Members Completing	Units
Corn	6,812	9085.1 acres
Peanuts	630	843.4 acres
Soil Conservation	108	1526.0 acres
Potatoes (Irish and Sweet)	1,879	1210.8 acres
Cotton	802	1008.0 acres
Tobacco	2,318	2063.0 acres
Other Crop Projects	1,363	1422.9 acres
Home Gardens	14,899	5685.4 acres
Poultry (Turkeys also)	6,445	543,011 birds
Dairy Cattle	3,439	4351 animals
Beef Cattle	1,332	1589 animals
Sheep	119	414 animals
Swine	7,222	14,114 animals
Other Livestock	117	670 animals
Home Grounds Beautification	2,812	
Forestry	446	171,100 acres
Wildlife Conservation	1,293	
Food Preparation	17,230	410,609 meals planned
		474,984 meals served
Food Preservation and Frozen		
Foods	14,633	980,800 quarts
Health	18,909	
Clothing	21,491	83,995 garments made
		43,068 garments remodeled
Room Improvement	7,494	7264 rooms
		17,475 articles
Market Gardens	996	589.6 acres
Arts and Crafts	1,085	3904 articles
Junior Leadership	1,016	
Home Management	3,739	4107 units
Ag. Engineering and Electricity	291	
Child Care	832	
All Other Projects	1,272	
Total Completions	141,046	

The names of projects and activities in the left column are as interesting as the figures in the right. In 1940 North Carolina had been one of 19 states enrolled in all 12 national 4-H contests. During the decade the growth in the state's list, of course, outdid the nation's, but both lists grew. The membership boom



Electric Congress banquets came out of the late 40s into the 4-H present.

in North Carolina suggested that whatever leads to numerical growth in an organization also causes an expansion of group interests. Hidden in the table's "Ag. Engineering and Electricity," for example, are parts of the new state and national safety project that had been the subject of a bulletin in early 1946. Then, also, the first Tractor Maintenance Schools in North Carolina were being held. The arrival of power farming in the state, noted Specialist J. C. Ferguson, made the basics of agricultural engineering a necessity for farm men and boys. He in particular used adult leaders for the circulation of this information, his first effort in Charlotte on January 22-24, 1946 to teach tractor maintenance to boys seeming both unsafe and inefficient. This slight adjustment only enhanced a program of the greatest instructional utility which in time produced contests and awards provided by American Oil Company. As for electricity, it had joined 4-H with the dawning of rural electrification in the mid-1930s. Yet not until after World War II did power lines and plants range the state, and not until 1947 did a Better Methods 4-H Electric Congress convene in North Carolina. It was held in Raleigh, October 27-28. A boy and girl from the 44 counties served by the sponsoring utilities, Carolina Power and Light and Virginia Electric and Power Company, were registered. They had been selected on the basis of records in electric projects already underway. Also sponsoring the event was the Westinghouse Foundation. When Duke and Nantahala



IFYE delegates always live as a member of host families. N. C.'s Pollyanna McDonald harvested grapes in France in 1955 alongside her adopted brother.

Power and Light joined the other sponsors, the entire 4-H population of the state was offered the chance to compete for the two annual Electric Congress trips in each county. Another development in 4-H projects due both to plentiful food and the delivery of better and safer technology was the junior canning program. It was in 1947, too, that Savannah Sugar Refining Corporation became its sponsor. The apt national 4-H slogan for 1947 was "Working Together for a Better Home and World Community."

Planning long since underway meant that 1948 would be the first year of operation for the International Farm Youth

Exchange Program. From the beginning it had the bold objective of creating a positive, productive education for American and foreign rural youth in the fields of agriculture and international relations. North Carolina began at the beginning. The state with *The Lost Colony* sent its first IFYE that first year to England. He was William Shackelford of Wayne County. The first foreign youth to visit farm families here under this program came, also in 1948, from France. He was Roger DeLorme. Shackelford was one of 22 Americans who began the program. In less than a decade that many 4-H'ers from North Carolina had been an IFYE.

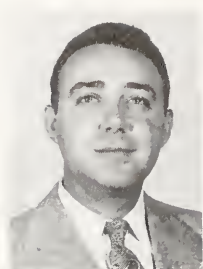
The pursuit of better living in a better world was hampered at home in 1948, however, by a forbidding epidemic of polio, the second of the decade, this one centered in Greensboro. The camps were out of operation by July. Club Week was canceled.

Much of the credit for the success of 4-H during times like these belongs to Mr. Harrill's weekly WPTF radio show. He used it masterfully: to get boys and girls on the air, to spread important information and instruction, to interview well known people, and, most acutely, to motivate 4-H'ers when they were downcast. With polio about and no Club Week in view, on July 31, 1948 Mr. 4-H spent all 15 minutes detailing the prizes that could be won in the various state and national 4-H contests. A national winner's scholarship, for instance, was then valued at \$200.00. The number of national contests had almost doubled since the year before Pearl Harbor; there were 22 programs described over the air: Poultry Production, Better Methods Electric, Canning, Clothing, Dairy Production, Meat Animal, Soil Conservation, Field Crops, Dress Revue, Farm Safety, Food Production, Garden, Girl's Record, Health Improvement, Home Grounds Beautification, Home Improvement, Tractor Maintenance, Achievement, Leadership, Dairy Foods Demonstration, and two just added in 1948—Forestry plus Recreation and Rural Arts.

That same summer outstanding Negro 4-H'ers had been selected to attend the first Regional 4-H Camp for Negro Youth at Southern University in Baton Rouge. The purpose of this camp was to give black boys and girls some form of recognition beyond the state level. But the polio scare kept Gwendolyn Harris, Susan Moore, Rufus Kelly, Henry Simpson, Norman Strowd, and Geraldine Jones at home, too. In 1949 they were offered the trip, with that year's winners, to the second Re-

gional Camp at Tennessee A&I in Nashville. The Short Course held in Greensboro that summer honored all of these winning youth among the 500 who attended. The entire group's picture in *EFN* for August shows how popular the 4-H uniform had become among these young people. The 1949 Club Week in Raleigh had seen a rededication of Honor Club to its service missions. The interruption of short courses by war and then of a Club Week by polio had robbed this organization of both visibility and new members. But about 30 of the 400 4-H'ers tapped into Honor Club since 1931 responded to Mr. Harrill's call for a weekend conference at Millstone; there an unbroken tradition of early-summer preliminaries to the July initiation of new members in Raleigh was born in 1949. This renewal, as when Honor Club began, came during staffing adjustments on the state level.

On November 1, 1949 Idell Jones, later Mrs. Randell, joined Mr. Cooper on Jones' Greensboro 4-H staff. Her position was new; no woman had been assigned on the state level to Negro 4-H'ers before. Like Mrs. McKimmon, Mrs. Lowe had always had a dual responsibility. There had already been several more changes in Mr. Harrill's growing staff. In July 1946 Eleanor Barber and Jesse James had been hired as Assistant State 4-H Leaders. She had been an agent in Warren County and was replacing Ruby Pearson who, after a year with Mr. Harrill, was resigning to marry Robert Uzzle. James took the place Ned Wood vacated by going on study leave. Both Barber and James aided in reestablishing Millstone and took part in the first 4-H Club Week. In mid-1947 Wood returned from New York but soon moved to another job; this opening was filled by veteran Mecklenburg County agent Oscar Phillips, who took a special interest in Swannanoa while James began to operate Manteo, as conditions allowed, in 1948. Assistant state agents functioning as camp directors began in this way. Earlier that year Mary Sue Moser, a successful agent in Davidson, had come on the state staff and taken an immediate interest, not in a camp, but in the new IFYE program. In 1949, when Woman's College again revived its original 4-H Club, Miss Moser was named its new advisor. In June of that year Miss Barber resigned in preparation for her September marriage to J. Boyd Davis of Warrenton. That summer's Club Week, in addition to the new Honor Club spirit, communicated with its delegates through "Clover Leaves." Then without their State Leader or Jesse James—he



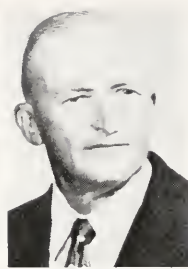
James



Jones



Moser



Phillips

was looking for a new job—to National Congress that November went 26 boys and girls; home came a record nine national winners. Fred Wagoner, already working in Edgecombe but tapped for a place in Ricks Hall's second floor, went to Chicago with the delegation, as did Miss Moser.

There was no 1949 national winner like Mr. Harrill, though. He was international that winter. After WWII whose challenges he had so finely answered in the voices and muscles of so many Tar Heel youth, he had been selected by USDA and the War Department to go to Austria, the land of Adolf Hitler's youth, and there to offer suggestions and materials for beginning a program like 4-H as enjoyed at home. Harrill spent 60 successful days on this ironic assignment. His 1946 handbook for leaders was translated for the benefit of Austrian farmers and their children who would discover if clover could grow in the Alps.

Returning to Raleigh between Thanksgiving and Christmas, Mr. 4-H knew the work he had begun in Europe was like the program in North Carolina—it would never be finished, whatever it might grow into. Those Macon County club members, for instance, were still waiting for the new 4-H camp in the western mountains. And the decade of growth ended as it had begun. Enduring Jimmy Gray was dead. Except for the goodwill of this former agent and assistant director, there never would have been even the possibility of Camp Millstone which Harrill and 4-H loved so well. Also, that noble woman who had come on this staff when Hoffman was only piney woods, Frances MacGregor Wall, was dead. Her long illness overcame a nurturing life, reminiscent of that led by Elizabeth Cornelius.

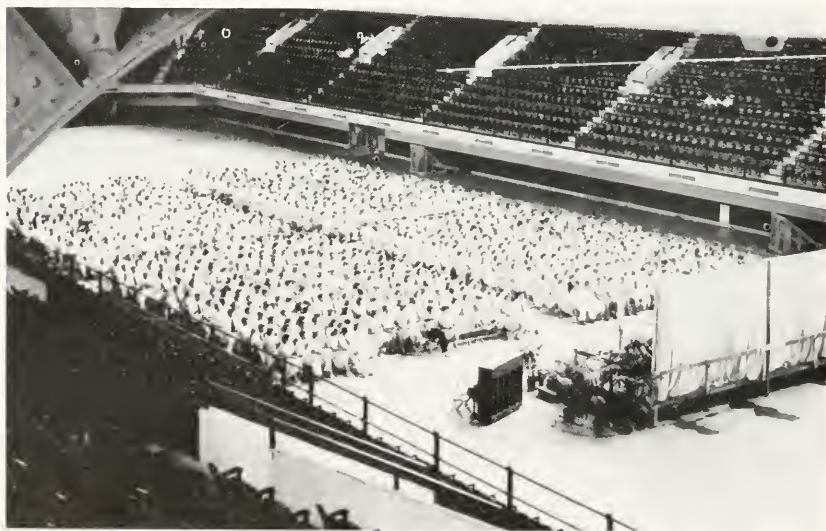
The Great 1950s

Financing and construction hurdles meant that the new camp so long desired in the western mountains and the war-delayed and expanding William Neal Reynolds Coliseum at State College both came into 4-H service in 1950. If the camp at Waynesville had been occupied earlier, the 33-acre facility might have been named WANOCA in honor of the remote region whose old and young of 20 counties had largely paid the bill. But the camp was named Schaub. Not western youth and leaders but agents in an early summer training session on frozen foods christened the new cabins and hall. The truth is that I. O. Schaub had served on the eleventh-hour advisory committee formed to raise the final \$35,000 there in 1949. Moreover, 1950 was the Corn Club founder's year to retire as Director of Extension in North Carolina.

4-H Club Week was moved from venerable Pullen Hall to the new coliseum, and Swannanoa, after that camping season, was sent on partial leave for refitting and a new pool. The crude old one leaked; the divided bathhouse and the male and female barracks were worse. Military use of this camp had replaced its original cabins with these housing facilities unsatisfactory for 4-H'ers, and during the early 50s new, self-sufficient cabins were put up. This first year of the new decade was also the end of Mr. Harrill's first quarter-century as State Leader, the end of 25 years of organized 4-H in the state. In the huge new campus arena, that Club Week became a large anniversary celebration. Assisting with this grand event was a largely new group of Assistant State Leaders. Since January, Oscar Phillips and Mary Sue Moser had been associated with Fred Wagoner, Lyman Dixon, Margaret Clark, and Dan Holler. (He had most recently been working in cotton production and marketing.) Because Mr. Phillips was busy at Swannanoa, it fell to Holler to open Schaub that first season to its 4-H'ers. He had never even seen the place before the day he arrived to run it. The pantry and the pool were empty. Holler ordered groceries; but since work on the pool itself was incomplete, it was necessary that the campers be ferried by cars to Lake Junaluska for swimming. This tedious charge was lifted from Holler when Charles Musser, who had played football for State College, arrived to direct work and play at the new camp.

Public Speaking was a new contest at the celebrated 1950 Club Week. Miss Moser managed the competition won by Iredell's Francis Pressly and Louise Simpson from Mecklenburg. Everyone had a new charge. Fred Wagoner was given the special task of collecting, reactivating, and advising the old Supper Club at State. Thus the Collegiate 4-H Club there was established in 1950. It thrived. Dan Holler assumed sponsorship of the older rural youth groups, now called Young Men and Women's Organization. Dixon and Miss Clark, who had longer experience in the counties—he in Northampton and she, most recently, in Johnston, lost not a stride. With this team of assistants, Mr. Harrill was set for the greatness he saw in 4-H to be demonstrated to all. With the addition of a new Eastern District, by 1950 there were six in all; each district had its own 4-H agents in the white program.

Club Week at A&T in 1950 was a special occasion, too. The rolls of black clubs listed almost 43,000 members. In addition to honoring Schaub, the delegates and agents assembled remembered the leadership of McKimmon and seven Negro pioneers. This was the 20th annual gathering and the 35th year of organized youth work. The week's theme was "Learning to Live in a Changing World." One of the changes of moment was being referred to as a new 4-H Foundation. Perhaps the idea had origi-



State 4-H Club Week in 1950, the first Coliseum edition.



Mr. Harrill toasts his former assistant Eleanor Barber Davis in front of the cake commemorating the first 25 years of organized 4-H in North Carolina.

nated with Mr. Cooper the year before when news spread that a National 4-H Foundation had been formed to purchase a permanent setting for federal club administration and National Camp. The Negro 4-H Foundation in North Carolina was incorporated in Greensboro in October 1950. Its main purpose was the establishment of a 4-H camp like Schaub in the east for black boys and girls. Providing awards and the sponsorship of black IFYE delegates were also aims. In 1951, the same year the National Foundation dedicated the National 4-H Center, formerly Chevy Chase Junior College, the National Committee on Boys' and Girls' Club Work in Chicago made awards in 17 different programs available for the first time to this state's black youth as part of a discrete, if later unsatisfactory, plan. The change met part of the Greensboro group's objective, and in

1954, before its foundation reached its financial goal, the first two Negroes to represent North Carolina in the IFYE program spent 3 months in the United Kingdom. They were Maxine Young and Raphael Cuthbertson. The objective of building a permanent camp for black 4-H'ers remained.

R. E. Jones recalled in a 1959 radio interview with Mr. Har-
rill how the camp dream became a reality. All of the counties having Negro Extension workers got a total of about 150 local endorsers of the Foundation in 1950, and solicitation of funds was organized. In a similar way, every state was asked to help pay for and maintain the National 4-H Center; white 4-H'ers in this state, for example, helped decorate and furnish Warren Hall in addition to providing Bibles for the use of visitors. By 1955 the Greensboro group had raised \$37,000, but too little to build a camp; so that May they undertook a highly visible campaign which brought in an additional \$50,000. With nearly \$90,000 the camp's eight original buildings designed by Ray Ritchie were put in place on a 31-acre tract of leased land at Hammocks Beach in Onslow County. Named for the first black man to serve as State Negro Agent in North Carolina, Camp Mitchell was opened in June 1956. Approximately \$70,000 of the investment had been raised by club members, leaders, and parents. Eventually four other buildings were added with the Foundation's funds.

David S. Weaver, who in 1950 had followed Schaub as Director of Extension, had been one of the top supporters of the Negro camp. His fatherhood of rural electrification in North Carolina, moreover, came to mean that his administration was a dynamo of progress and development among the farming people of both races. This tone had been easy to set because of 4-H and its outreach into all areas and ages of citizens. The



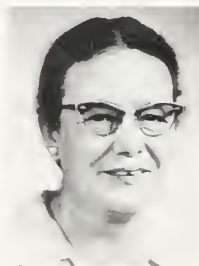
Dixon



Wagoner



Holler



Clark

guidance of a 4-H agent in each district meant, for instance, that in October 1952 the state's first District 4-H Recognition Days succeeded. Early Summer Activity Days had come out of the 40s. County winners were recognized and district winners rewarded at these new autumn events. Sampson County's Jackson children rose to club prominence with them.

On November 28, 1952, moreover, the first State 4-H Recognition Day was held at the Village Restaurant in Raleigh. It was a luncheon and not a dinner so that 32 of the 58 state winners honored could get to Durham in time for the night train to National Congress in Chicago. Several years later Midway Airport received the Tar Heel 4-H faithful there. The size of the delegation making these pilgrimages is related to greatness, both in quality and in size. For in 1952 North Carolina moved ahead of any other state in its combined 4-H enrollment. In 1953 there were 12 national winners from this membership, more than any other state. In a 5-year period, the state won 50 national honors. A statistical analysis of other features, published by the North Carolina Research Institute in its weekly *Facts* for July 4, 1953 is worthy of extended study.

North Carolina Leads U.S. in 4-H Members

North Carolina leads all the states in the Union in the number of boys and girls enrolled as members in 4-H Clubs. At the end of 1952, total enrollment was 140,369 in 2,280 clubs located in every one of the State's 100 counties. Tennessee was second with 130,845, and four other states, all of them Southern, had enrollments of above 100,000 members.

Not only is North Carolina ahead of the other states in total numbers but she also leads in per capita and per family membership enrollment. In view of the fact that the total rural farm population in North Carolina is the largest of any state—a fact which is still news to a great many Tar Heels—one would expect North Carolina to have the largest 4-H Club membership. But even after taking that fact into account, the State's ratio of membership to population is higher than for the nation.

The total 4-H Club membership in the United States is 2,016,138, which means that North Carolina's 140,369 members are about 7 percent of the total. On the other hand, the rural farm population in North Carolina is only about 6 percent of the Nation's rural farm population.

North Carolina 4-H Clubs and Enrollments by County and Race, 1952

County	White Enrollment				Negro Enrollment				Grand Total	
	No. of Clubs	Boys	Girls	Total	No. of Clubs	Boys	Girls	Total	No. of Clubs	Enrollment
Alamance	16	410	450	860	23	499	659	1,158	39	2,018
Alexander	9	316	386	702	*	*	*	*	9	702
Alleghany	8	89	250	339	*	*	*	*	8	339
Anson	14	428	538	966	18	394	512	906	32	1,872
Ashe	19	550	762	1,312	*	*	*	*	19	1,312
Avery	12	355	386	741	*	*	*	*	12	741
Beaufort	21	470	750	1,220	14	241	397	638	35	1,858
Bertie	12	195	241	436	21	586	739	1,325	33	1,761
Bladen	17	391	522	913	10	402	722	1,124	27	2,037
Brunswick	10	314	225	539	*	*	*	*	10	539
Buncombe	21	458	624	1,082	*	*	*	*	21	1,082
Burke	11	416	400	816	*	*	*	*	11	816
Cabarrus	17	330	539	869	*	*	*	*	17	869
Caldwell	19	647	665	1,312	*	*	*	*	19	1,312
Camden	4	76	125	201	*	*	*	*	4	201
Carteret	9	156	221	377	*	*	*	*	9	377
Caswell	14	353	443	796	16	316	436	752	30	1,548
Catawba	18	680	850	1,530	*	*	*	*	18	1,530
Chatham	14	420	477	897	15	393	445	838	29	1,735
Cherokee	13	375	445	820	*	*	*	*	13	820
Chowan	7	80	123	203	14	238	256	494	21	697
Clay	12	282	363	645	*	*	*	*	12	645
Cleveland	21	801	1,064	1,865	6	147	204	351	27	2,216
Columbus	22	693	1,049	1,742	*	*	*	*	22	1,742
Craven	15	379	381	760	12	299	372	671	27	1,431
Cumberland	19	428	641	1,069	14	452	506	958	33	2,027
Currituck	11	137	170	307	*	*	*	*	11	307

Dare	11	249	264	513	*	*	*	*	11	513
Davidson	19	410	646	1,056	*	*	*	*	19	1,056
Davie	7	340	295	635	*	*	*	*	7	635
Duplin	17	462	800	1,262	14	470	519	989	31	2,251
Durham	16	452	503	955	14	203	450	653	30	1,608
Edgecombe	16	528	731	1,259	17	549	811	1,360	33	2,619
Forsyth	21	555	819	1,374	16	396	395	791	37	2,165
Franklin	22	749	706	1,455	22	511	558	1,069	44	2,524
Gaston	22	495	750	1,245	*	*	*	*	22	1,245
Gates	7	103	108	211	16	276	400	676	23	887
Graham	9	230	362	592	*	*	*	*	9	592
Granville	12	467	419	886	18	693	796	1,489	30	2,375
Greene	11	225	349	574	12	186	224	410	23	984
Guilford	29	938	1,030	1,968	9	278	312	590	38	2,558
Halifax	18	409	571	980	20	548	563	1,111	38	2,091
Harnett	20	793	799	1,592	13	431	447	878	33	2,470
Haywood	25	724	714	1,438	*	*	*	*	25	1,438
Henderson	11	384	408	792	*	*	*	*	11	792
Hertford	21	247	235	482	11	382	394	776	32	1,258
Hoke	5	106	126	232	*	*	*	*	5	232
Hyde	7	97	124	221	*	*	*	*	7	221
Iredell	22	746	946	1,692	11	253	248	501	33	2,193
Jackson	17	441	537	978	*	*	*	*	17	978
Johnston	31	1075	1,290	2,365	12	329	624	953	43	3,318
Jones	6	200	225	425	12	316	413	729	18	1,154

*Indicates no Negro Enrollment.

Source: Annual Report, North Carolina 4-H Club Leader, Agricultural Extension Service, North Carolina State College.

North Carolina 4-H Clubs and Enrollments by County and Race, 1952

White Enrollment				Negro Enrollment				Grand Total	
County	No. of Clubs	Boys	Girls	Total	No. of Clubs	Boys	Girls	Total	No. of Clubs
Lee	7	140	280	420	*	*	*	*	7
Lenoir	16	552	578	1130	12	367	438	805	28
Lincoln	15	315	501	816	*	*	*	*	15
Macon	15	411	431	842	*	*	*	*	15
Madison	10	357	330	687	*	*	*	*	10
Martin	17	362	444	806	16	562	1217	1779	33
McDowell	12	301	372	673	*	*	*	*	12
Mecklenburg	26	863	1119	1982	15	410	540	950	41
Mitchell	10	371	484	855	*	*	*	*	10
Montgomery	12	285	357	642	*	*	*	*	12
Moore	18	584	657	1241	*	*	*	*	18
Nash	43	751	810	1561	23	286	511	797	66
New Hanover	13	279	401	680	8	211	201	412	21
Northampton	14	278	273	551	19	425	663	1088	33
Onslow	10	540	390	930	*	*	*	*	10
Orange	12	404	386	790	13	310	331	641	25
Pamlico	6	242	284	526	*	*	*	*	6
Pasquotank	10	211	256	467	14	201	342	543	24
Pender	10	200	291	491	16	673	699	1372	26
Perquimans	7	161	183	344	12	347	473	820	19
Person	16	442	547	989	12	483	713	1196	28
Pitt	19	476	600	1076	24	600	740	1340	43
Polk	10	311	279	590	*	*	*	*	10

Randolph	24	806	858	1664	8	239	379	618	32	2282
Richmond	15	370	469	839	12	286	341	627	27	1466
Robeson	15	359	485	844	20	1251	1450	2701	35	3545
Rockingham	25	680	593	1273	14	533	497	1030	39	2303
Rowan	20	728	882	1610	22	485	833	1318	42	2928
Rutherford	17	503	500	1053	*	*	*	*	17	1053
Sampson	30	970	1046	2016	17	580	660	1240	47	3256
Scotland	9	189	274	463	*	*	*	*	9	463
Stanly	14	609	579	1188	*	*	*	*	14	1188
Stokes	12	450	602	1052	*	*	*	*	12	1052
Surry	24	927	975	1902	*	*	*	*	24	1902
Swain	8	215	186	401	*	*	*	*	8	401
Transylvania	13	217	319	536	*	*	*	*	13	536
Tyrrell	5	121	124	245	*	*	*	*	5	245
Union	22	600	750	1350	19	311	334	645	41	1995
Vance	11	250	335	585	17	491	535	1026	28	1611
Wake	26	726	792	1518	12	487	500	987	38	2505
Warren	9	215	285	500	21	573	853	1426	30	1926
Washington	7	163	235	398	*	*	*	*	7	398
Watauga	22	550	595	1145	*	*	*	*	22	1145
Wayne	13	412	524	936	9	418	470	888	22	1824
Wilkes	21	528	859	1387	*	*	*	*	21	1387
Wilson	22	411	561	972	17	304	355	659	39	1631
Yadkin	14	339	525	864	*	*	*	*	14	864
Yancey	15	410	530	940	*	*	*	*	15	940
Totals	1,528	42,238	51,033	93,271	752	20,621	26,477	47,098	2,280	140,369

*Indicates no Negro Enrollment.

Source: Annual Report, North Carolina 4-H Club Leader, Agricultural Extension Service, North Carolina State College.

North Carolina's total 4-H Club membership is the equivalent to one member for every two rural farm families, whereas this comparable ratio for the country as a whole is one for every three rural farm families.

Another interesting comparison is in terms of population for the age groups which comprise 4-H Club membership. Officially, the age-limits for membership are between 10 and 21, although membership is usually dropped when the member enters college. Actually, then, the 10-19 age groups would include nearly all 4-H Club members. On this basis, 44.54 percent of the total rural farm population in North Carolina between 10 and 19 are enrolled in membership. The comparable percentage for the United States as a whole is 43.94 percent.

Negro Enrollment Rate is Better Than White

In terms of the total population, Negroes have a better record than whites in 4-H Club membership enrollment. Of the total enrollment of 140,369, 47,098 are Negroes, which is about 34 percent of the total. Negroes comprise only 30 percent of the total rural farm population in North Carolina.

The ratio of the number of clubs is about the same. Of the total of 2,280 4-H Clubs in the state, 752, or 33 percent are Negro.

Comparable figures for the United States are not available.

A more detailed analysis of the North Carolina enrollment by race makes an even better showing in favor of Negroes. It is important to note that all of the 47,098 Negro members are confined to exactly 50 counties, no clubs for Negroes being in operation in the other 50 counties. The total rural farm population of the 50 counties containing all the Negro members is about 888,000. Negroes comprise about 40 percent of the rural farm population in these same 50 counties. The white 4-H Club enrollment in those same 50 counties is 52,439.

In other words, in those 50 counties where Negro and white clubs exist, the Negroes, comprising 40 percent of the population, provide 47 percent of the total 4-H Club membership.

In 20 of the 50 counties which contain Negro clubs, the Negro total enrollment is more than whites. In 14 of those counties the Negro rural farm population is larger than whites, hence larger 4-H Club enrollments would be expected, but the reverse is true in several counties. In Alamance, for instance,

Negroes comprise about one-third of the total rural farm population and they comprise 60 percent of the 4-H Club membership. In Chowan, Negroes constitute less than half the rural farm population and they provide more than two-thirds of the 4-H club enrollment.

In Bertie, the ratio of Negro enrollment to white is more than 4 to 1, whereas the population is only about 3 to 2.

North Carolina Growth Rate Exceeds Any Other State

Not only in terms of total 4-H Club membership but in rate of growth, North Carolina is far ahead of any State. With such a high rate of membership, one might expect that the growth rate would level off. Presumably it has for the country as a whole, but not in North Carolina.

During 1952, the number of members in North Carolina increased from 133,251 to 140,369, an increase of 7,118 or 5.34 percent. During the same period, total United States membership grew from 2,004,139 to 2,016,138, an increase of 11,999, or .59 percent. Stated another way, 59.32 percent of the increase for the entire United States during the year 1952 occurred in North Carolina.

North Carolina also led in the number of 4-H'ers completing projects of work which comprise the chief activity of members, 104,101, or 74.16 percent carrying their projects through to completion. . . . Maine was first in this respect, 96.69 percent of its members completing their projects. There were, however, only 433 clubs and 5,392 members in the entire state of Maine.

Texas, as might have been expected, has the largest number of individual clubs, with 5,242. Michigan is second, with 4,746 and Ohio third, with 4,405. North Carolina's total number of clubs, 2,280, ranks thirteenth among the states. Thus, it becomes evident that the average number of members per club in North Carolina is almost 300 percent higher than for the country as a whole. The figures for North Carolina are about 62 members per club, whereas the comparable figure for the country as a whole is 23 per club. The comparable figure for Texas, the state with the largest total number of clubs, is also 23 per club.

North Carolina is slightly below the national average in the percentage of its members completing their projects, the com-

parable figures being 74.16 percent and 79.24 percent, respectively.

Projects, Projects, and More Projects!

Perhaps the most remarkable feature of 4-H Clubs is the great variety of useful projects which members undertake and complete. This project activity is required of all members. The variety and extent of the projects are almost unlimited. The member must carry it through entirely on his own.

Last year, for instance, about 104,000 members participated in the 4-H Health Improvement Program. Some of the others:

34,522 members conducted 4-H projects in field crops, gardening and fruits on 37,678 acres, following agricultural practices recommended by the Extension Service.

2,613 members conducted forestry projects involving 3,906 acres.

7,161 members conducted poultry projects involving 740,559 birds.

4,901 members conducted dairy projects with 6,276 animals.

13,328 members conducted livestock and meat animal projects involving a total of 28,491 animals.

In food selection and preparation 21,649 members planned and served 841,673 meals.

In food preservation 13,683 members conserved 796,230 quarts of food and froze 164,787 pounds of meat, foods and vegetables.

27,138 clothing club members made a total of 147,544 garments and remodeled 96,837 garments.

10,975 members conducted projects in home management, house furnishings and room improvement.

5,826 members completed projects in home management, house furnishings, and room improvement.

Tractor maintenance, child care, farm shop, arts and crafts, citizenship, public speaking, community relations, entomology, soil and water conservation, farm and home safety, and recreation are still others among the many which these boys and girls accomplish as they carry through their projects.

These 1952 facts and figures take our breath away. History was being commemorated as well as made in this decade of greatness, however. In 1955 on May 13 the surviving members of the original Corn Club in the state joined Mr. Harrill and

I. O. Schaub in dedicating an official historical marker on the school grounds of Ahoskie in Hertford County. At the State Fair that fall the young club members from this county entered an exhibit in the 4-H Department. The theme of "An Idea that Grew" connected the 1909 organization with the state's current 2,356 clubs with a total membership of nearly 150,000.

By 1959, the Golden Anniversary of organized club work in this state, there were 161,264 members in its 2,727 clubs. That year 4-H celebrated itself again, nowhere more actively than at Club Week where the Coliseum, now an accustomed facility, became old-home-week for the thousands of members, young and old, who turned up to honor 4-H, Mr. Harrill, and themselves. A booklet that helped to coordinate this yearlong celebration was distributed to the counties before National 4-H Club Week, February 28-March 7. The national theme of "Keep 4-H on the Climb in '59" was a timely reminder for this state's program. Looking back just through the decade that was ending, an experienced eye could see how automatic climbing forward is when the commitment is to making the best better in a successful old program. A new project in entomology in 1952, a new forestry camp approach in 1955 with new awards by Southern Bell, 1957's junior enriched corn meal program sponsored for black and white girls by the American Corn Millers Association, National Camp changed to National Conference that same year . . . camp staffing improvements, and an Automotive Care project. The list could continue. In 1958 Negro club members, for instance, held their first District Recognition Days, one in Faison, one in Rocky Mount, and another in Winston-Salem. The total attendance was 955. These Negro members, leaders, parents, and county personnel came from 52 counties. They represented a total membership of 54,126; there were 766 clubs in these counties. About 5,000 more black girls than boys belonged. The number of agricultural and homemaking projects completed by the enrollment was 61,234, estimated to have a value of \$2.5 million. This great work had been supervised and encouraged by 5,497 voluntary adult leaders. From 1956 to 1958, Anna Hunter followed Idell J. Randell on Cooper's A&T staff. Helen Branford began work February 2, 1959. Mrs. Branford's first year found Negro 4-H'ers holding not a 50th Anniversary Celebration but their very first State Recognition Program. It brought 163 project, program, and activity winners and their supporting adults to Greensboro. Beyond this event, the only



Camp Schaub soon after the completion of its pool.



Mitchell's main building from the waterfront.

higher recognition was the annual regional camp, attended each year by a select few. No race-related problem in Extension concerned the National Committee more than the continuation of the unequal, dual recognition programs for 4-H in the South. North Carolina's Bill Cooper was appointed chairman, by federal officials, of Negro 4-H state leaders in the region. His committee was to design interstate and regional incentives and find sponsors for a new awards program for blacks. By 1961 when this charge was finished, the last of the regional Negro camps was held. The site was civil rights-conscious Washington, D.C.

Late in the 1950s biracial 4-H service projects on a state-wide basis here included both the Highway Safety Program of Governor Luther Hodges and a beautification or Litterbug Campaign. *Star News* of Wilmington began a special program to recognize white club members in Southeastern North Carolina. It lasted many years and was to be fully integrated in time. With reference to these changing dimensions of his statewide program Mr. Harrill told his radio audience in early 1958 that the greatest satisfaction he took in 4-H grew from the deep moral and spiritual influence reflected in the lives of the participating boys and girls. He might have said more about racial harmony, but this interest in the growth of children into more useful citizens led on the part of him and his staff to two special features of the celebration of 1959. The North Carolina 4-H



Mr. 4-H had perfected his radio style by the time of this 1955 Club Week interview. For almost 2 decades he had held weekly programs on WPTF.

Development Fund was launched in June with the goal of raising a million dollars through county and other contributions for the support, mainly, of IFYE, camping, recognition and awards, and scholarships. The McKimmon Loan Fund was still operational, and the 4-H Foundation in Greensboro was reporting contributions of \$114,000. Mrs. Charles Graham of Linwood was the new Fund's first president. Each county was assigned a quota based on a 4-H membership formula. Warren County, for instance, contributed its share, \$1,767.

The second 1959 investment in the future of the great 4-H program already in place was a program to honor volunteer leaders by giving two of them a free trip to National Congress each year. Mrs. Woodrow Taylor of Lenoir County was one of the first adults to be so honored. The program was sponsored in early years by Frigidaire Sales Corporation of Charlotte. It seemed inevitable that outstanding former members would figure prominently in adult volunteerism and in efforts to push the Development Fund toward its goal. Thus Mr. Harrill arranged a 4-H Alumni luncheon during the 1959 Club Week, hoping that these people and others would bind themselves into a larger service group than Honor Club or the Young Men and Women's Organization was ever meant to be. In recalling this effort, the State Leader wrote in *Memories of 4-H*: "I want to digress here . . . to remember the more than modest pride I felt when many of these former 4-H members attending the first alumni luncheon turned out to be parents of some of that decade's finest club members. There were several Honor Club members who had sons or daughters being installed into the Honor Club. . . ."

Certainly the writer in *Time*, November 1951, did not have Tar Heel 4-H'ers in mind when he wrote that "Youth today is waiting for the hand of fate to fall on its shoulders, meanwhile working fairly hard and saying almost nothing." Not dislodged from their better course to greatness by the Korean War or ugly McCarthyism and suffering no serious epidemics, no boys and girls from the state's rural areas had ever been less placid than the 4-H'ers of the 1950s. There was the momentum of the close of the 1940s to thank, as well as the general prosperity and confidence that permeated the air. Just plain pride was a factor, too. Nothing smaller than Reynolds Coliseum would have fit; this summer place of 4-H was big enough and just as hot as necessary. Having been very comfortable the boys and girls would have lost the basically religious quality of Club Week



The Golden Anniversary of North Carolina club life was full of dancing and ceremony. Around the birthday cake of 1959 Mr. Harrill and Dean Schaub are joined by State Home Economics Agent Nell Kennett, 2 Corn Club charter members, and William Bates, state 4-H president from Mecklenburg.

assemblies. In this same arena that in other seasons was making collegiate basketball and North Carolina synonymous, 4-H rocketed into national prominence and had, as well, its own big four at home—every Club Week's edition of the health pageant, dress revue, talent show, and candlelighting ceremony. The next year's officers were still installed at this final ritual in Riddick Stadium that brought to all the eyes the quiet, real tears flames could burn right through.

The box suppers that filled this old gridiron were also expected. Dividing the week's delegates up into groups called Head, Heart, Hands, and Health was as natural as ever, as the singing, for example, which was a little bit sacred regardless of the songs. It made no difference if Raleigh's gifted Arnold Hoffman or Mr. Davis from Ohio were leading. It was a joyful noise. If Mr. 4-H led, that made a difference in the loudness; but it was his shirtsleeve speeches to look forward to mainly. The survival raptures of the 1930s, the 40s' charmed patriotism—however limited the occasions—these were poured like chocolate and cream into the sound of his aging voice of the Coliseum 50s. It was holy, a Dixie classic. No one asked why state public speaking finals were held in Danforth Chapel in King Religious Center.

Club members of the decade who looked forward in the Coliseum each year to the "Morning Thoughts" of Raleigh First Presbyterian's Dr. Albert Edwards, a southern accent straight from Scotland, still did not understand why Mr. Harrill did not do his own preaching. More than a few of these kids were shocked as adults, when his *Images of 4-H* appeared, to find the folk sermons written down. It was too much to admit that each one had been delivered many times from memory instead of spoken, with fire, just once, and consumed. All who excelled at 4-H in this great decade had got as much of their training in protestant churches as in club meetings wherever they were held. Something about winning and going to Club Week seemed Christian, and no one reminded anyone that 4-H Church Sunday was supposed to be just one day every year in the spring.

Here is that same fervor on the county level, in Rowan. An older member is telling younger boys and girls about the 4-H uniform to get for the stay in Raleigh.

"Uniforms are required at 4-H Club Week. They are also nice for camp, special meetings, parades, and regular meetings. The girls' uniform is a green and white striped seersucker suit, white blouse, green and white beanie, with a shoulder bag of the same material as the outfit. Many girls make their own uniforms as a part of their sewing projects.

"The boys' uniform is a white shirt, white trousers and green tie."

Before the decade was out, the 4-H uniforms had been altered. Then the boys wore green trousers, for example, and the outfit of a girl was apt to be a dress rather than a suit, of the same colors as before but often without the shoulder bag and the beanie.

Above all these inducements to sustained success was the joy of maturing through the planned competition which the active rallying of the six districts made into acts of club faith and lasting ways of life, as in the Southwestern District. Everyone knew that as Fred Wagoner's domain, with responsibility for Millstone thrown in. A model farm shop was erected there by mid-decade. The Northeastern was Miss Clark's district, everything arranged and her slightly wavy hair drawn back and waiting in a bun. Mary Sue Moser and the North Central were bonded, as were Dan Holler, whose memory never faltered,



Branford



Carter



Reynolds



McNeely

and the Northwestern. Quiet and genial Lyman Dixon had the Eastern and the camp at Roanoke Island with its Quonset summer home. The Western District and its two camps belonged to Mr. Phillips, the oldest agent of the lot, until 1954. Then G. L. Carter, Jr. replaced him on Mr. Harrill's staff. Hal Reynolds had taken Carter's place by 1959. Despite these changes, this decade was one of unusual stability in both the staff members on the state 4-H level and in districting itself. Not numerous, considering the club enrollment and the host of agents conducting 4-H in the 100 counties, Harrill's men and women were of the school of diligence, and those who saw, followed.

Goforth might be the actual name of an agent's exemplary member. Iredell County's worker R. R. McNeely, later Extension chairman in Rowan, was unexcelled. His club members made their counties and the district into credits to his motivating supervision. Whole families of Iredell champions, the Renegars, for instance, paraded out of the decade of excellence into the community of the recent present as exemplary citizens. Every child in this family, like the four Holtzmans of Warren, claimed Honor Club membership. Look further to the east. Who will ever forget the skill in demonstrating that Murray Goodman's members in Tyrrell won with in the late 50s. It did not stop there. Clover grew everywhere, whether Lois Britt in Duplin or Bill Shackelford in Nash worked the fields. Some fields were naturally better than others. Wayne Adams was harvested by Honor Club from the high sloping, hard meadows of Graham County. He married a Renegar, Elaine.

Among the white district 4-H agents Miss Moser was poised and impressive in formal presentations, but Miss Clark could accomplish the same thing in a casual talk with boys and girls from anywhere. She must have spent a lot of time sitting on the



The Coliseum remained, but girls' 4-H uniforms changed.

grass among them to make a lesson take such a natural shape. Yet her sources were apt to be quite learned and always were up to date. One was an article from the March 1959 issue of *Agricultural Leaders' Digest*. Dr. Paul Miller, Director of Extension at Michigan State University, wrote it.

He cited five color-free ideas that rural life leaders in the 60s and beyond would have to understand and put into action. Just how Miss Clark would get these points into young heads, hearts, and hands is uncertain; but she might have started off by saying that everyone knows the saying "Win new friends but keep the old; the first are silver but the latter gold." And she

would glint about the eyes as, aloud, she revealed her best chum to the children. In a lovely moment, however, she would throw that vision off like a weed and say that gold isn't everything—look at new ideas, for example. She would then hold the new concepts of *rural management* in her cupped hands, explaining how to apply all kinds of budgets to farm, family, land, neighborhood, community, and the region. Moving the fingers of both hands among each other she would next take up *interdependence* from Dr. Miller's sober text. Farmers and industry had never been closer in young minds than when she moved on to *flexibility* by waving her hands in a confined space. She knew better than to tell the 4-H'er that this third idea was "the genius of allocating Extension resources to problems of priority." Then she let each finger rest where another had been a moment before, but only for a short time. She began the circle of the arms that demonstrates *educational growth*. As she spread them with one quick motion she took off her glasses, for the children would need to see her widening eyes to understand how growth and vision are both related to planning and policy making. Then it was her plan to come to rest, claiming directly that



These uniformed boys are 1955 inductees of Honor Club. The items they carry suggest their outstanding project work.

volunteering to lead was the final new idea. "How would each of you show that with your hands?" As they raised them, she let them stay up as long as they would. That was her goal.

Miller had written that the "success of tomorrow's Extension work may well be equated with the extent of volunteerism on the part of the people." Certainly Mr. Harrill agreed in 1960 as never before. Miss Clark had not had to make him see. With a record enrollment of about 170,000 members, with Johnston 4-H'er Rebecca Parker winning higher honors than ever a Tar Heel had won before in Chicago or in Washington, it was, nonetheless, time to be flexible. Time to leave the school clubs of almost half a century and to hold with community clubs only . . . time to desert the dual program for rural youth and integrate 4-H all across North Carolina.

Shaping and Sharing: The 1960s and Beyond

Governor Terry Sanford, who conceived of quality in public education to the extent that schedules should be tightened and food should be taxed to support the mission, as a teenage boy had worked several summers at Millstone. It was not his educational policies alone that ushered 4-H out of the schools and into communities which, as this decade wore on, were as apt to be urban as rural. It is simply an irony of the clover program that in its period of greatness after 1950, the state was steadily losing its rural character, its rural population with it. In a WPTF 4-H broadcast in 1960 the new Governor said to Mr. Harrill and Director Weaver, "I want to lead the nation in every respect. The 4-H people are showing how."

Striding through the emphasis upon volunteer leadership in the 30s, 40s, and 50s are suggestions that in this matter of making social adjustments, the 4-H organization was, in fact, taking a lead. R. E. Jones knew the merits of community clubs. His own diary, Harrill said, would prove his feeling that the best 4-H results came in community-centered clubs. Reflecting on the alternative, he later wrote:

We perhaps went into the school system because, in those early days, a good number of all local leaders were associated with the schools. This is still true, but the concentration of leadership is not so clearly focused in the schools alone as was the case in the 1920s and 30s. And those good leaders in the schools



Governor Terry Sanford admires a gift during the 1962 Club Week as Rev. Albert Edwards and 4-H president Eddie Davis applaud in the Coliseum.

now have a much larger job taking care of mere academic essentials, not to mention the numerous other school-related clubs and organizations that have come in two major revampings of the United States educational system following World War II and the advent of the “space age.”

An independent but related assessment of the times appeared in *National 4-H News* in June-July 1977. As Associate Director of the National 4-H Council, Ken Anderson wrote:

In the 50s and 60s, the 4-H curriculum expanded to include many new subject areas and to deal more effectively with social issues. In the process, the expertise of the total land-grant university system and other public and private resources began to be utilized more fully. A new emphasis called “special interest programs” evolved in the 50s. Through it, leaders encourage youngsters to select projects and activities according to their interests and needs. The 60s saw many new program developments including Extension-sponsored TV programs in several states. In 1968, the first national 4-H TV series on photography was

started, followed in 1973 by "Mulligan Stew," a nutrition series. New guidelines for the expansion and further development of the 4-H program in the next decade were established in 1976 when state and national 4-H and Extension leaders issued the "4-H in Century III" publication.

It is clear that more than a progressive Governor in a changing southern state during an era of civil rights enlightenment was behind the shaping and sharing that characterized Mr. Harrell's last years as State 4-H Leader and the terms of his three successors as well. What Mr. 4-H liked to call the "great transition" hasn't stopped.

Starting in the early 1950s, probably in response to the intensity of supervision that came about when each district had its own club agent, school-based clubs in some areas began to have an active community life in the summertime. The increase in the number of agents on county staffs and the vastly improved leader training program are additional explanations. Some hands also point to the increased number of club functions, including a camping program more active than ever—with six camps, including Mitchell, after Swannanoa came fully back into service; at any rate the word got around that 4-H was the good life when school was out. Yet these community or local clubs were officially viewed as supplementary to school clubs, even if the community meetings continued all year. In truth, the directed motion in which 4-H clubs were excused from North Carolina's public schools began in 1957; Eisenhower was President and Luther Hodges was Governor. Not yet are the paper versions of this exodus complete, but by 1962 the basic evidence was already in. The new community 4-H mode would work and, in fact, was doing the job in all parts of the state among both races. Before considering this matter in a detailed case study, however, one of its great ambiguities must be suggested.

Here where rural blacks and whites worked side by side, but worshipped and studied and played and socialized in largely separate and unequal facilities, urban citizens, many of them but recently uprooted from the farms and villages, led the southern way during the 50s and early 60s in racial protest and pleas if not demands for social change. Out front were Greensboro and Chapel Hill. What would have been the effects upon this state in the later 60s, 70s, and 80s if the 4-H clubs had con-

tinued in the schools while North Carolina was quickly urbanized and its system of public education integrated to the letter of the revolutionizing laws proposed and passed during the Kennedy and Johnson administrations? Both folk and professional sociologists will keep this question alive. It is more important than "Who were the Tar Heel 4-H National winners in 1964?" or "When did the first blacks represent this state in Chicago?" To be preoccupied with the names of the first white club members to enjoy sailing at Camp Mitchell is to close the eyes and the minds of worthy people with potentially open vistas.

The only query as strong as the first, then, is this: "Was the social engineering of community clubs actually designed, however it was represented, to sidestep the integration of 4-H clubs by removing them from the schools where mixture of the state's races was imminent?" If this question was, in fact, an actual concern, its ugly agendas are still hidden today. Clearly visible, though, is this current situation. 4-H in North Carolina is now integrated on every level except the basic or community one. There are prized exceptions. But as county, district, state, and national meetings as well as Extension staffs on these levels have become affirmatively integrated activities and personnel, at home the clubs and special interest groups still reflect the abiding neighborhood lines that cover both the rural and urban landscape. Leaving these matters open for further imagination, there is just this one final observation. In the early 70s, the new Jane S. McKimmon Continuing Education Center on the campus at N.C. State became a reality. Appropriate to its name and purpose, it replaced Reynolds Coliseum and became the main but not the only site of 4-H Club Week. The W. Kerr Scott Pavilion at the State Fair, also a new facility with appropriate connections to 4-H, got established as the setting for evening programs. The venerable candlelighting ceremony moved to nearby Dorton Arena. Both McKimmon and Scott, and later the arena, were air conditioned; the basketball-busy coliseum is not yet mechanically cooled. So in search of comfort, N.C. 4-H Congress has lost its focus that Reynolds and the central campus residence halls and classrooms of N.C. State had provided so well for 20 years of club weeks. And this splintering of the event by distances that require constant long walks and steady vehicular transport came about when the 4-H races were getting together in Raleigh for the first customary times. Someone has remarked that at least it is a shorter distance from McKimmon

on Gorman St. to the Fairgrounds than from N.C. State to A&T. Everyone can be glad and proud of that. The great transition

Mr. Harrill was honored in 1957 as *The Progressive Farmer's* Man of the Year in North Carolina Agriculture. He considered the recognition a high tribute to the program he represented. The magazine, among other details, praised the State 4-H Leader for his success in establishing the Austrian youth program almost a decade before. By the end of 1957 it was plain that clover could grow in the Alps. *The Progressive Farmer* did not know that here, however, at home, a meeting grander than the Austrian mission had been called to order. Will clover still grow in the Old North State if agents stay principally out of the field? That was the new question. The 1957 meeting that still isn't over was made up almost entirely of paper. If adults outside of Extension employment were to become the effective leaders of 4-H in the South, the job of the appointed Southern Regional Leadership Committee was to develop a leadership training program. That was the situation. As in the 1940s with Paul Leagans, North Carolina was looked to for the packaging of skills in teaching procedures for adult leaders. Always highly enrolled, this state had nonetheless never received high marks for its club organization. That and other assignments in 1957 fell to other states and Puerto Rico, as shown in this list:

Understanding Young People—Texas
Knowing the Philosophy and Objectives of 4-H—Kentucky
Knowing the Content of Project Work—Oklahoma
Being Aware of Local Club Activities—Georgia
Developing a Program—Louisiana
Knowing About County, State, and National Events and their
Objectives—Florida
Knowing the Community Responsibilities and Opportunities—
Tennessee
Knowing the County Responsibilities and Opportunities—
Mississippi
Measuring Achievement of Members—Puerto Rico
Securing Parent Support—South Carolina
Teaching Through Method Demonstration—Alabama
Learning How to Keep Records—Arkansas
Leadership Training Concepts for Extension Workers—Virginia



Jane S. McKimmon Center at NCSU.

Director Weaver appointed in 1959 a State 4-H Leadership Committee to develop an adult leader training unit. Margaret Clark and Dan Holler had been appointed by Mr. Harrill to assume the major leadership role for the state 4-H staff. They in turn worked with district agricultural and home economics agents as well as administration in developing seven training lessons, each two hours long. The topics were discussion, tours, illustrated lectures, exhibits, farm-home visits, workshops, and judging. These techniques were then piloted in nine counties selected from both the six white and three black extension districts. This work went forward as state 4-H enrollment continued to rise under the old school-centered arrangement; and this new venture, of course, raised many questions in the rural public, even though by 1959 the new pressure in the schools to excel in math and science was perceived as a response to the international space contest that exploded after Sputnik. Simultaneously state school officials ordered a study of the curriculum to determine if there were activities in it which did not make the greatest contribution to the desired school program.

In the spring of 1960, the second week of September was set aside to evaluate the program in transition and plan for the future. This schedule was the result of a two-day conference which Federal Extension Specialist Lloyd Rutledge had held with the state 4-H staff in 1959. A briefer conference had been

held with his colleague Joseph McAuliffe. It was McAuliffe who ran the three-day September workshop in 1960. The first day was devoted to bringing the visitor up to date. Among other features of the transition, it was pointed out that Dare, Tyrrell, and Pasquotank 4-H'ers had already reached their county goal in the Development Fund Drive. There was a special satisfaction in the fact that Dare, the last county to develop 4-H in the state, in 1939, had been the first to reach this current objective. It was also pointed out that Iredell and Mecklenburg had piloted that summer new projects in water and farm pond safety. The second day the workshop visited in Jones and Columbus, two of the counties with community 4-H clubs as supplements to school clubs. The interviews conducted during this travel made it apparent that leaders, members, parents, and staff were interested in improving the club program. Agents like Elaine Blake in these and other counties were motivated by some of the following prospects: their increasing work beyond 4-H, new directions in the public schools, increased public interest in club work, urbanizing 4-H as the number of rural non-farm families rose, the importance of gearing projects and activities to several age levels, and the growing awareness of Extension's responsibility to all youth in the state.

At the end of the third day of McAuliffe's September visit, Mr. Harrill and his assistants were ready to present a statewide plan of action for presentation to other members of the district and administrative group in Raleigh and Greensboro. In November the new community 4-H club concept was presented to the state subject matter specialists. The 4-H staff feared that these specialists underestimated the implications for club literature if trained leaders instead of educated, experienced agents were the main links in the extending chain. It was also in November that a committee made up of state, district, and county agents plus two specialists in subject matter met to review the seven teaching techniques that had been developed since the 1957 regional directive. R. R. McNeely brought his county 4-H genius to bear. It was beginning to be clear by the end of 1960 that in community clubs youth would be addressed in three age groups. This realization would mean a thorough overhaul of the project files and booklets, for example. Yet it was clearly a worthwhile undertaking. The community organization mode would bring the work and play of 4-H closer to all people than had ever been true in North Carolina before.

This outline shows where things stood at the end of 1960:

NORTH CAROLINA COMMUNITY 4-H CLUB PROGRAM

I. Long Range Objective:

To have 4-H Clubs organized on a community basis; to be promoted by sponsoring committees; to be conducted by trained community 4-H leaders and assisted by subject matter and junior leaders.

II. Immediate Objectives:

To have the state 4-H staff and administration learn the status of 4-H adult leadership in the counties, district, and state.

To develop a recommended procedure for agents to follow in putting the Community 4-H Club program into action.

To prepare a plan for the continuance and further development of the Community 4-H Club program.

To develop organizational literature to fit the pattern of Community 4-H Clubs.

To request subject matter specialists to prepare literature on three age levels for use by 4-H members, subject matter leaders, and agents.

Before Christmas daylong district meetings, nine in all, were held to discuss the concept of community clubs. Holler and Clark were virtual satellites. Not all agents came away from these sessions convinced of the merits of the move, but the discussions had been frank. Some of the questions answered were: How many members will a club of this sort have? Where will it meet? What are subject matter leaders? What are their responsibilities? What will the community leaders do? How do the county workers and subject matter specialists fit in? A brochure entitled "Community 4-H Clubs in North Carolina, Part I" was used during the sessions. Part II, including recommended procedures for agents in addition to visuals and other literature, became available by the following March.

Later that year Dan Holler enrolled in summer school at Cornell University to study 4-H leadership in particular. Both before and after his leave, the state 4-H staff met regularly with state subject matter specialists and four members of the Federal Extension staff. In addition to Rutledge and McAuliffe, these agents were Dr. E. J. Niederfrank and Fern Kelly. No less than

1. Present Situation:

	Western (White)	S Western (White)	N Western (White)	Eastern (White)	S Eastern (White)	N Eastern (White)	Total (White)	Western (Negro)	N Eastern (Negro)	S Eastern (Negro)	Total (Negro)	Grand Total (White & Negro)
School 4-H Clubs	286	277	105	138	124	241	1171	193	160	89	442	1613
Boys enrolled	6838	8003	2356	3343	3413	6161	30114	5987	5642	3841	15470	45584
Girls enrolled	8407	9738	3759	3521	3929	6482	35836	7177	6965	4550	18686	54322
Community 4-H Clubs	51	45	118	76	104	112	506	53	90	115	258	764
Boys enrolled	420	366	845	603	645	643	3522	337	806	1130	2273	5795
Girls enrolled	537	651	1135	764	1059	1182	5318	542	1009	1446	2997	8325
4-H Sponsoring Committees	8	15	72	20	45	26	186	45	82	72	199	385
4-H Spon. Com. Members	52	64	501	55	280	167	1119	241	460	319	1020	2139
Com. 4-H Club Leaders-Men	32	30	128	58	53	78	379	41	127	364	532	911
Women	63	82	160	112	119	192	728	86	191	417	694	1422
4-H Subj. Matter Men	2	15	49	61	52	104	283	30	73	193	296	579
Women	5	47	53	86	59	107	357	86	99	320	505	862
4-H Jr. Leaders-Boys	-	63	41	36	17	34	191	84	151	215	450	641
4-H Jr. Leaders-Girls	-	144	54	47	18	67	330	98	176	237	511	841
Other 4-H Leaders-Men	15	259	189	92	102	191	848	180	353	449	982	1830
Other 4-H Leaders-Women	42	357	411	160	122	261	1353	284	583	459	1326	2679
Co. 4-H Council Members	1348	1785	1123	1043	947	1701	7947	732	830	865	2427	10374

2. Statistical goals for 1962:

School 4-H Clubs	195	174	34	78	53	77	611	126	93	52	271	882
Community 4-H Clubs	158	277	376	191	360	445	1807	210	850	513	1573	3380
Boys enrolled	1410	1969	3259	1817	2637	3666	14758	1365	5333	4591	11289	26047
Girls enrolled	1720	2746	4141	2152	3148	4241	18148	1906	7022	5657	14585	32733
Total Boys enrolled	6420	6212	3617	3465	3392	5015	28121	4070	6654	7032	17756	45877
Total Girls enrolled	7420	8375	4624	3948	4785	6215	33367	5004	8694	8743	22441	57808
4-H Spon. Committees	93	214	256	133	220	226	1142	152	205	189	546	1658
Comm. 4-H Club Men	158	268	565	197	363	461	2012	227	777	924	1928	3940
Women	158	338	604	234	389	558	2281	256	894	1029	2179	4460
4-H Subj. Matter Men	70	395	751	286	385	767	2654	380	684	1132	2196	4850
Women	50	525	888	374	406	835	3078	510	1135	1322	2967	6045
4-H Jr. Leaders-Boys	210	496	311	128	215	372	1732	180	763	622	1565	3297
4-H Jr. Leaders-Girls	245	451	302	141	235	413	1787	216	709	651	1576	3363
Other 4-H Leaders-Men	45	310	329	155	133	204	1176	174	171	228	573	1749
Other 4-H Leaders-Women	80	402	501	235	164	338	1720	202	241	278	721	2441
County 4-H Council Members	1020	1960	1218	1212	1278	2064	8732	1043	2589	2413	6045	14777

Data based on 152 counties (100 white and 52 Negro): Counties out of school in 1961-23 percent. Counties proposed to be out of school by Sept. 1962-48 percent.

five separate workshops were conducted. To this level of activity, above and beyond the weekly club operations, was joined in January and February a series of half-day benchmark conferences conducted by, in a given locale, three district agents (farm, home, and 4-H) in every county of the state! To see where 4-H stood everywhere was the purpose of this gruelling survey. Besides collecting information, the agents and county personnel made plans for acquainting the local public with the new look of 4-H. Elected officials, school staff, the media, and club members themselves figured in the public relations plans which were in place before National 4-H Club Week. Also the benchmarkers designated two agents in each county to put the community club concept into action; the appointment of a county 4-H advisory committee was suggested as a place to begin.

Back in Raleigh the district agents consulted with subject matter specialists, and in April and May another series of nine district meetings, this time the workshop lasted two days, was conducted. Besides summarizing and evaluating the benchmark results, the state 4-H staff presented Federal Agent Rutledge, who, assisted by Emmie Nelson of the National 4-H Service Committee, compelled the county agents to look at themselves in terms of what their counterparts in other states were doing in the name of 4-H. Actual training of the agents in the work lying ahead took up the second day of this workshop. It was December 1961 when the nine districts were again used for training, this time to focus on club literature graded for the three age levels. This emphasis necessarily led to a better understanding of the vital role of local subject matter leaders.

About this time Buncombe's Dick Smith took over 4-H in the Western District from Hal Reynolds who joined the Agricultural Information Staff. Back in August and September each district 4-H agent had called on his counties to determine community club progress and set goals in a plan of work for 1962. These particular visits led to the preceding statistical summaries and projections.

These tables reflect not only the assiduousness of Extension agents on all levels. Here too is seen the hallmark of D. S. Weaver's 11 years as Director of Extension. His devotion to thorough planning, professional accuracy, and diligence was continued when in 1961 his retirement brought into the directorship R. W. Shoffner, a veteran, like Weaver, of the entire service and recently an assistant director. Mr. Harrill recognized in Bob



Smith



Fitz



Moore



Edwards

Shoffner a particular supporter of the 4-H Development Fund as well as the community club movement.

January 4, 1962 the state 4-H staff compiled the first list of visual aids and other operational literature for training the new leaders and subject matter leaders in particular. Attached to the resources are several observations about morale. Recognizing the essential link between adult leaders and community 4-H clubs, for instance, had made Extension agents more, rather than less, receptive to promoting the program. There were also these recognized needs:

1. Continuous training of professional workers on county and state levels.
2. Total extension program and teamwork of state, district and county extension workers.
3. Establishing and training more adult and junior 4-H leaders.
4. Stronger public relations program.
5. "Tools" (adequate budget, literature and visuals) to do the job.

This spirit of evaluation and adaptation characterized the entire year of 1962. The counties were visited by three district agents in January and February. In May, Rutledge returned to Raleigh for a staff conference and then made several county visits himself. The signs of life and health he found were satisfactory, and in July Mr. Harrill and his staff spent one day in conference with Dr. Selz Mayo, Head of Rural Sociology at State. Also present was Paul Marsh, Extension Evaluation Specialist. Growing out of this meeting, a 2-day conference with Marsh and Federal Agent Harland Copeland in mid-September planned further aspects of the community club program. One was an October workshop on developing pilot literature in

plants and soils. For this session McAuliffe returned to Raleigh, bringing with him Federal Agronomy Specialist Dixie Paulling. N. C. State University Extension Agronomist E. R. Collins and his staff joined the 4-H staff for the discussion. Another result of the September meeting was the one in late January 1963 to discuss the development of the evaluation unit for the concerted work of redirecting 4-H in the Southern Region since 1957. Rutledge was in Raleigh for the 2-day conference. The preceding week the state staff had conducted its own training school for 57 new agents who would directly be responsible for training community club workers in the counties.

By the end of 1962 this state effort that transcended every other feature of the 4-H operation was getting a seal of approval in the various arenas of judgment. The 4-H Development Fund had not perished for lack of attention. Indeed, in 1962 it was already half way to its million-dollar goal. Not until the spring of 1963 was the instrument devised to measure progress in the state's 2,800 community clubs. It was mainly the work of Clark, Holler and Paul Marsh. What did the actual survey show? Morale was up; enrollment was down. When hard statistics were material proof of what had been already sensed and 1963's Club Week was history, it was finally time for Mr. 4-H to go. He retired in the late summer of the year, leaving Lyman Dixon as acting State 4-H Leader until Dr. Blalock could take over in 1964. An era had been fading for the last several years and now it was done.

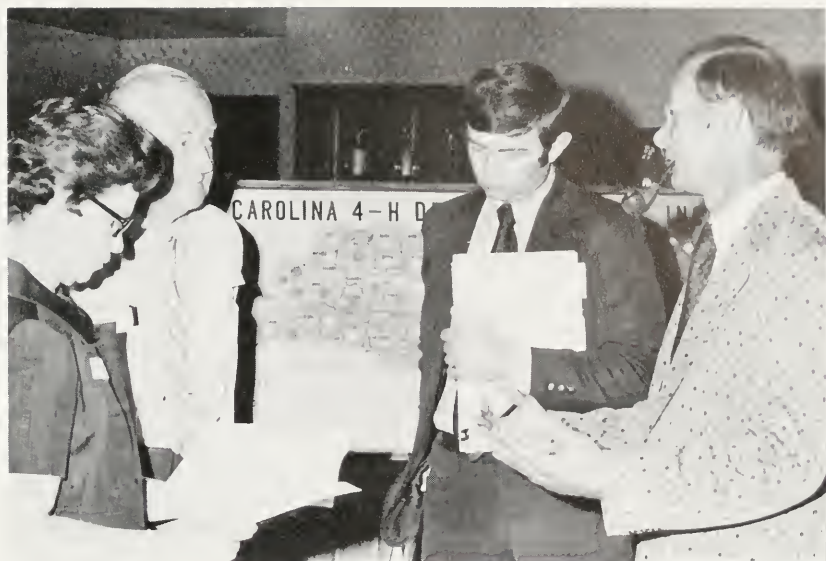
Harrill's departure was a quite, widely noticed one. His wife established in his honor a \$50,000 L. R. Harrill Scholarship Fund to provide a minimum of two scholarships each year to worthy 4-H members. The General Assembly resolved, to the pleasure of Governor Sanford, that 4-H and its leader of almost 38 years be recognized for the "progressive programs which have served and are serving to open new doors of opportunity, to broaden horizons, to provide challenging experiences, to give knowledge, to sharpen the imagination, and to impart skills to challenge the ingenuity of young people." The aging man himself had imagination and ingenuity still—looking on from the sideline, writing, and having his say in an offhand manner. No other Tar Heel has even the prospect of equalling his 4-H leadership record of either service or achievement. He had had no obvious sense of the considerable wealth he and Mrs. Harrill commanded and, loving his 4-H job, had no known desire for

any other. He was good to have been led by. Who can count the hundreds of thousands of people who would vouch for that? R. E. Jones told him that he seemed permeated by a desire to see all boys and girls understood, tolerated, and willingly led.

Although Mr. Harrill had taken a part in the decision within the Consolidated University of North Carolina to build a new 4-H center on the bequeathed Chinqua-Penn Plantation, it fell to Fred Wagoner, the staff's camping wizard, to see the actual construction through. Mrs. Penn had donated the campsite bordering a large lake in addition to \$250,000. The resulting Betsy-Jeff Penn 4-H Center was dedicated by an official party led by T. C. Blalock as 4-H Leader on the site on May 24, 1964. This newest facility in the 4-H system included a modern pool. One of the best state centers in all the land, Penn became a camp for all seasons. For all people too—for after 1964 there



Jesse Owens, the 1936 Olympics hero of "all deliberate speed," signs autographs in the Coliseum after a Club Week address in 1968.



Director Robert Wood, with pipe, discusses 4-H Development Fund goals with Margarette Laughinghouse of Pantego, John D. Wright, NCSU Vice Chancellor, and George Worsley, Wright's successor in Finance and Business. Mrs. Laughinghouse headed the Fund in 1969 and 70.

was finally only one 4-H program in North Carolina. Integration and community clubs were official realities. This particular coincidence has received considerable comment and still deserves serious study.

But what, for instance, were the characteristics of the first integrated gatherings on the various levels of club activity? With mixed emotions Mr. Cooper has recalled the approximately 50 blacks at the integrated 1965 Raleigh Club Week. Most of them were from Washington County. Since the community clubs themselves were not very integrated, can numbers demonstrate whether the community concept, besides reducing the total state membership initially, obviously changed the patterns of the old white and Negro 4-H clubs of the recent school days? In the midst of interests like these, specialist Pauline Moore moved from the Greensboro campus to Raleigh in 1964 and began advanced study at State. Bill Cooper himself also began to maintain offices and contacts on both campuses as well as throughout the state. Miss Moore had come from Iredell to the A&T staff to replace Gwendolyn Fitz, a 4-H agent

there since Helen Branford's promotion early in the decade.

Within several years of beginning operation, Penn 4-H Center became the permanent site of the annual Honor Club conferences in June. The 1965 meeting was held in Manteo, but within just a few years the entire Roanoke Island Camp had to be abandoned because of the rapid aggrading of the beach on the sound. Thus Mitchell at Swansboro became, soon after integration of programs, the only 4-H camp in the eastern part of the state. Besides being the place in the late 60s where Honor Club worked out its modern governance, including a board of directors and longrange financial security, Penn also became in the 70s the setting of early spring weekend district retreats. District officers, for instance, are now elected at these sessions and not, as in the past, at district activity days.

Since well into the 50s 4-H had been going to town in the literal sense; in the 60s, along with the other changes, it went into the state's cities as well. This additional factor directly affected the accomplishments of Carlton Blalock's seven years as State Leader. First in 1966 in Catawba County and then across the state, special interest groups served as ways of attracting young members to 4-H. Blalock assumed national leadership in this wise venture. There followed a volunteer leader boom with area-wide training programs in North Carolina. Urbanization was working well for 4-H. In December 1969 the Development Fund reached its initial million-dollar goal; much of its success was due to the active management of Robert Wood, a former Alamance 4-H member. The next year Leader Blalock left his post to become the associate to Extension Director George Hyatt, Jr., who had followed Shoffner in 1963.

In August 1970 when Chester Black became State 4-H Leader, a second drive of the Development Fund had already been launched. The State 4-H Council two years later developed and approved a constitution, its first; and television's appeal was exploited as "Mulligan Stew," the powerful national 4-H nutrition series, also reached 125,000 youth here in 1972. At Iowa and Michigan State this program had been born under directives from national 4-H TV coordinator Eleanor Wilson for the Expanded Food and Nutrition Education Program (EFNEP). Filmed on location in Washington's southeast sector, "Stew" was the vision finally of Ira Klugerman of WQED Pittsburgh. The final word in North Carolina was monitored on Black's staff by Cleo J. Edwards, who earlier had worked



Garmon



Chesney



Conoley



Cranford

closely with district activity days across the integrated state. Director Hyatt, national chairman of Extension's Committee on Organization and Policy (ECOP), in 1974 received a request for a new series on improvement in agricultural marketing. This proposal was funded, but the pilot of the film spelled eventual death for the series.

1973 had seen 4-H in the saddle in North Carolina. 4-H Horse Camp was rounded up at Millstone, and the Tar Heel 4-H Horse Judging Team won the national title in Dallas, Texas. In time stables and rinks were established at both Penn and Millstone. District Program Leader W. M. Garmon deserves much of the credit for the success of this work.

By 1974 the total club enrollment had climbed again toward the 100,000 mark, and the drive for funds was boding well for future developments. That year the state's project and activity winners brought home a record 14 national championships from Chicago and sent the National 4-H Center, in addition to the four National Conference delegates, the final payment of a \$75,000 state pledge for the facility's expansion in suburban Washington.

Here is another perspective on 1974, the first year of the second decade of urbanized, integrated community 4-H in North Carolina.

A total of 178,563 young people participated in 4-H programs.

38,300 youth were involved in community clubs.

57,100 youth participated in special interest groups.

103,000 youngsters enrolled in the "Mulligan Stew" nutrition series.

44,000 boys and girls participated in EFNEP.

10,000 volunteer adults provided leadership.

On Dr. Black's professional staff were Lyman Dixon, the associate leader, and these specialists:

Clyde Chesney	Dan Holler (special assignments)
Neal Conoley	Dr. Charles E. Lewis
W. C. Cooper	Richard Liles
Dr. Mary L. Cranford	Pauline Moore
Mrs. Cleo J. Edwards	Dr. Dalton R. Proctor
Thelma Feaster	Henry Revell, Jr.
W. M. Garmon	Fred Wagoner

The relationship of this list to the group, including Wagoner, Holler, and Dixon, who served more than a decade under Mr. Harrill can be explained in the following way. Margaret Clark retired in 1966. Miss Moser stayed on until 1972, when she married Johnny Stephens of Wake County. Dick Smith after 1973 went on study leave; in 1975 he was named Agricultural Chairman in the South Central District and was serving in that capacity in the Southwestern at the time of his death in 1982. In 1973 his associate, Mary Louise Cranford, a recreation specialist and later Mrs. W. B. Nesbitt, had joined the staff in Miss Moser's place, just as Cleo Jones, a confident agent from Edgecombe, now Mrs. Reese Edwards, had been hired by Blalock after Margaret Clark's retirement.

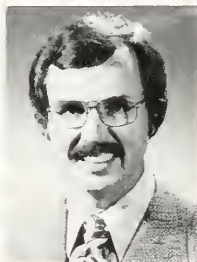
Besides Moore and Cooper, Thelma Feaster, Henry Revell, Jr., and most recently Clyde Chesney, also a recreationist, represented Coltrane Hall's interests at A&T in the 4-H and youth mission now extended from N.C. State. In 1964 Bill Garmon, who had worked as an administrative management assistant under Robert Shoffner, began his long service in Ricks Hall and was named Eastern District 4-H Agent by 1965. Wayne Smith, brother of today's Lathan Smith, served a couple of years on Blalock's staff and continued with Black until 1973.



Revell



Feaster



Liles



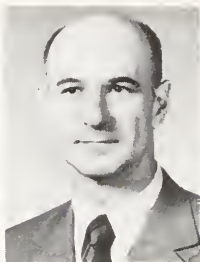
Smith

He has since worked in Virginia and Florida. Black also employed David Burnette in the early 70s after his 4-H work in Burke and Mitchell as agent. He was later hired as Agricultural Chairman in the Western District in the early 80s, having by then served as Chairman in Buncombe. From Harnett County to Raleigh came Neal Conoley, whose short tenure on Black's staff saw further development of projects in bicycle safety, as pioneered by Burnette. He and a Wake County 4-H Agent, Richard Liles, were new on the 1974 state roster of 4-H specialists. They have the distinction, as well, of successfully leading black 4-H'ers from nonfarm areas into club prominence. Liles, for example, worked in the county with Wake's Willie Earl Wilson, who later led Honor Club as president in 1978-79 after he had begun work as an agent in Union County, that rich field for Tar Heel 4-H in this era. Kenneth Doctor, heir in Richmond County to Conoley's bicycle project initiatives, won high honors himself, including a position as reporter on the state 4-H council. He was in 1978 the first black to win election to this body since 4-H integration. The specialist on the state staff since 1972 with training to study phenomena such as the success of Doctor and Wilson was Dr. Charles E. "Pete" Lewis, who before 1980 ended had become county Extension chairman in New Hanover. Specialist in Charge Dr. Dalton R. Proctor, a community development specialist at State, joined the 4-H staff in 1974. He succeeded Lyman Dixon as associate state leader when Dixon (and Holler) stepped down in 1975, and it was Proctor who briefly acted as state leader until Dr. Stormer took over in 1976.

The expansion in variety and scope of the state's camping facilities continued under both Black and Stormer. April 30, 1975 the Anita-Alta Outpost Camp in Caldwell County was dedicated. Luther and Mildred Robinson, the parents of polio victims, gave this 375-acre living memorial to the 4-H program. A pool, like the one already built at Mitchell, was added at Millstone in 1979, and new water works came on line there a little later. Meanwhile, 4-H'ers in certain counties, Warren is an example, were conducting local wilderness camps; survival training, ecology, and nature study made up the curriculum, with, of course, the customary emphasis upon recreation paid in the established group camps. The Stokes County facility called Camp Sertoma and used for many years as a center for recreating handicapped youth became new 4-H property in 1980.



Burnette



Lewis



Proctor



Bachert

Under the supervision of Del Bachert who had succeeded Fred Wagoner as specialist in 1979, Sertoma 4-H Camp was reclaimed from undergrowth and neglect in time for the camping season of 1982. This beautiful site includes the once fashionable spa named Vade Mecum, both the spring and the old hotel, which Extension agents had used in the early 1940s as a center for learning how to train that era's neighborhood 4-H leaders. Activities for 4-H'ers at this new camp during the summer of '83 included:

Swimming

- Beginner and Advanced

Water Aerobics

Outdoor Living

- Equipment
- Setting up camp
- Outdoor cooking
- Roughing it
- Overnight Camping
- Nature Appreciation
- Creek Mining
- Fishing Techniques
- Trees and plants
- Nature crafts

Performing Arts

- Acting
- Choral music
- Improvisation
- Puppetry
- Skits and stunts
- Dancing
- Set construction
- Stage lighting
- Make up
- Mask making
- Aerobics
- Beauty and Fashion

Archery

River Canoeing

Camp Craft

First Aid

New Games

At nearby and equally active Penn, in August 1980 the Wagoner Learning Center was dedicated. It is a valuable resource and tribute to a lifelong 4-H'er who since 1965 had been not a district agent but the 4-H camping specialist, in addition to

advising State's Collegiate 4-H Club and the boat people of each State Fair, as well as Honor Club.

During the last years of Harrill's leadership this old service organization, in addition to its usual function of recognizing new members annually and assisting at Club Week, had given scholarships in the 4-H awards program. Later in Blalock's time this service was changed into a recognition program for outstanding adult leaders in each district every year and a system of annual cash awards for clubs with the best community service records in the state. For North Carolina 4-H Congress, in 1975 a pageant of 4-H history written and acted by Honor Club members was presented on Monday evening. This venture, in the midst of the national bicentennial celebration, provided the momentum for the establishment in early 1976 of the 4-H Historical Collection in the Archives of D. H. Hill Library at N. C. State University. Since the signing of the agreement by Honor Club President Gwen White, Archivist Maurice Toler, and Acting 4-H Leader Dalton Proctor, this collection has grown around the nucleus of materials left to the Archives by Mr. Harrill when he retired. After Mr. 4-H's death in 1978, Honor Club established a memorial fund which was used the



Choosing up sides for volley ball at the dedication of Sertoma 4-H Camp in 1982.

next year to build a new gateway and sign for Camp Millstone. The summer he died, a Congress slide show had represented his life and work to a generation of 4-H'ers who may hardly have heard of him before. In 1981, the 50th anniversary of his founding of Honor Club, this organization, which had earlier been instrumental in having archival showcases installed in McKimmon Center for the display of 4-H and related Extension history, participated in the dedication of both the Ricks Hall 4-H suite and a handsome new set of premium showcases in the University Archives to Mr. 4-H. As a service project in support of active 4-H'ers, Honor Club also published in a computerized format an updated *Honor Club Directory*. This founder's edition was the first directory actually published since, in 1961, Mr. Harrill had brought one out in the hope of finding the experienced volunteers his new community club venture would demand. A similar need for volunteers in the 80s impelled State Leader Stormer and Director Blalock to provide clerical and financial support for this project. Through the further initiative of Honor Club members, the 1981 state 4-H project called "Partners in Prevention" was carried out in cooperation with Governor James B. Hunt, Jr. and the Department of Crime Control and Public Safety. In merging Community Watch with other 4-H interests, the commercial sponsor was Texasgulf. That busy spring had also included a work-day for Honor Club at Camp Sertoma and a barbecue at the State Fairground's Harrill Youth Center, dedicated a decade before by the organization, for the delegates to the National Collegiate 4-H Conference which convened in Raleigh for the first time.

Exploiting the burgeoning 4-H interest and knowhow in multimedia technology, an outgrowth of photography as a project, State 4-H Congress in the late 70s began to supplement and finally replaced the old newspaper called "Clover Leaves" with a daily visual newsletter. The staff of capable 4-H'ers were the talented eye of Agricultural Communication's Mark Dearmon and the smooth ear and voice of Janice Christensen. Their joint success carried this innovative program all the way to Chicago to rave state and national 4-H reviews.

Perhaps no accomplishment of the Stormer leadership will have more long-lasting value than the encouragement by his staff of the state's volunteer 4-H leaders to organize themselves on both the district and state as well as the county level. The first state convention was held at McKimmon Center,



McKinney



Groff



Smith



West

November 3-4, 1979. Catawba county native James Reinhardt, in 1981 the first president of this group, had served in earlier decades as both state council and 4-H Honor Club president. Specialist Thearon McKinney has offered direction and resources to these various volunteers since 1976. (See chart on page 276.) Other new members of the Stormer staff by 1979 were Specialist Judy M. Groff as well as Lathan Smith and James West, who are District Program Leaders. Chesney, Feaster, Nesbitt, and Edwards had taken leave, resigned, or soon did so by 1980. June 1 of that year, Richard Liles, who had been on leave, joined the faculty of NCSU in Adult and Community College Education.

Serving longer in Raleigh than any other agent or specialist with Greensboro connections, Miss Moore has taken special responsibility for district activity days, public speaking, and IFYE screening as well as placement. Recently this latter work has been shared with a committee of former international delegates. (IFYE adjusted its name in 1977 to become International Four-H Youth Exchange.) Through the initiative of Carolyn Smith Ivey of Gibsonville and others, these IFYE volunteers, many of them members of Honor Club, point proudly to related achievements. The Kinton girls of Harnett County, for example, have all three been IFYE delegates and belong to Honor Club. In Iredell the McAuley children are all members of the service organization, and one of them, David, has been an IFYE in the Soviet Union. Moore County's McCaskill children claim a slightly different distinction. All four of them belong to Honor Club and already are Extension agents or in training for the work.

In addition to Fred Wagoner, Bill Cooper, who retired in late 1974, was a 4-H specialist for 30 years on the state level. The camp belltower at Mitchell proclaims his high level of service. Mr. Cooper's interest in preserving the history of the

Categories of North Carolina Volunteer 4-H Staff

Category	Key Functions	Examples
1. Programs to 4-H Youth	Provide programs to 4-H youth on a one-to-one or small group basis.	Community Club and Community Project Club Leadership Team Members. Special Interest Program Leadership Team Members
2. Services to Other Volunteers	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increase the information, services or human and economic resources available to category one volunteers. 2. To link or coordinate existing parts of the volunteer 4-H program development, support, or delivery systems. 	<p>New Club Support Groups County Project Coordinators Recruitment Coordinating Committees Volunteer Staff Development Groups</p>
3. Indirect Services	Provide technical and/or support services for ongoing programs.	Providing equipment, facilities Grant/newspaper-promotion writing Providing transportation
4. Advocate	Speak out for, seek public support for, or solicit funds for 4-H programs.	Fund raisers Speakers Foundation committee members Foundation trustees
5. Administration	Provide administrative services for program areas other than local clubs or groups.	Demonstration Day Coordination Group Exchange Tour Coordination Committee Camp Planning
6. Policy	Serve on county, district, and statewide policy advising and policy making groups.	4-H Council Members 4-H and Youth Committee Special Committees Extension Advisory Committee

Statistical Profile of the 1978 North Carolina 4-H Program

4-H Clubs	1,730
Club Members	34,191
4-H Special Interest Groups	1,518
Membership	62,854
Total Units	3,248
Total Members	97,045
Age: Less than 12	41,972
12-14	38,269
15 and over	16,804
Race: White	61,331
Black	34,898
Other	816
Sex: Girls	56,493
Boys	40,552
Residence: Farm	20,343
Towns under 10,000	48,528
10,000 - 50,000	10,884
50,000 and over	17,290
Total 4-H Leaders:	14,206
Adults:	11,213
Male	3,909
Female	7,304
Juniors:	2,993
Male	1,113
Female	1,880
Race: White	10,558
Black	3,562
Other	86
Camping: Resident 4-H Camp Attendance	4,874
Local 4-H Camp Attendance	14,577
Project, Demonstration and Activity Participation (10 Leading Subject Areas)	
Safety	18,973
Human Relationships, Behavioral Sciences	14,933
Leisure Education	10,155
Food & Nutrition (Does not include 4-H EFNEP)	9,020
Clothing & Textiles	7,987
Health & Physical Fitness	7,592
Community Development Volunteer	7,379
Creative Crafts	6,824
Horses and Ponies	6,654
Bicycle Care & Safety	6,557
National 4-H Enrollment	6 million

Extension work he had loved to do has been evidenced as well by his keeping and sharing of club records and reminders. The preceding figures from a later source are for 1978, after Cooper's employment but not beyond his knowledge. Forty-one delegates represented North Carolina in Chicago that year. The statistics show 4-H covering the state in a graded program with special interest groups and an amazing army of trained volunteers.

Folks who have the leisure to lend a hand in the 4-H direction have always been numerous. The table shows that abiding truth. This is an era when neither the leaders nor the followers are in uniform, however. 4-H uniforms did not withstand the various changes of the 1960s and early 70s. One day there will be a uniform again. Once there was not a Union County 4-H'er in the state; today there is hardly anyone in 4-H who does not know the winning species of clover being grown there in the last decade. Other counties, as in the past, will come into their own. Unlike Franklin M. Reck's *4-H Story* published over 30 years ago, a recent history of the national 4-H movement includes not a single substantive reference to 4-H or its predecessors in North Carolina. Perhaps that is also as it should be, for



there is clover all over the country. Still, we should know our own club species. The local possibilities are fantastic.

When we meet a chicken, for instance, it might be connected to the 4-H Pullet Chain that Mr. Parrish and Sears, Roebuck and Co. began extending in 1945. Not many people know, by the way, that when that mighty thing got started there was an actual North Carolina shortage of poultry that amounted to 1,800,000 chickens! It is worth remembering that the state's pullet production was actually down 18 percent, despite the feverish WWII effort, before 4-H boys and girls of both races picked it up and passed it on in North Carolina. . . .

Prospects

For the third century of United States history the initial course of 4-H has already been charted in Washington and Raleigh. As the green, growing, and great periods of club work and play in North Carolina correspond to the seasons of spring, summer, and autumn; it is somewhat perplexing to usher in winter, the period of resting and dormancy in nature, for our 4-H chronicle. But since the matters of harvest and replenishment connect in this cyclical way, there is no other natural course. What is obvious in our 4-H past is clearly a prologue for the future of the clover program.

Here are the recommendations of the national 4-H in Century III Committee chaired by Michigan State 4-H Director Norman Brown.

1. A highly desirable goal for the next decade of Century III would be to double the number of volunteer leaders serving 4-H.
2. Major emphasis of subject-matter specialists should be placed on developing increased support materials and training for volunteer leaders to help improve their effectiveness as well as expand their functions and responsibilities. These programming efforts should emphasize the dual objective of teaching subject matter and life skills.
3. All staff responsible for the 4-H program should make increased efforts to inform and solicit assistance from administrative and supervisory staff, subject-matter specialists and other university personnel where appropriate inputs can be made by them to strengthen the 4-H program.

4. Additional thousands of teenagers should be recruited and trained for significant leadership roles and involved in the shaping of the 4-H program at the local, county, state and national levels.
5. There must be an increase of at least 50 percent in the professional or paraprofessional staff devoted to 4-H.
6. There should be expanded opportunities for professional staff working in the 4-H program to make a career of youth education with criteria, status, salary and promotional opportunities that are adequate to develop and maintain a quality 4-H program.
7. It is imperative that the expanded roles of the volunteers and paraprofessional staff and the functions and responsibilities of the professional staff be more clearly defined.
8. Continued and expanded opportunities should be provided for a creative, on-going staff development and training program that enables staff to operate a cost-effective system within available resources.
9. The desired increase in youth participation will require at least a 100 percent increase in private funding at local, county, state and national levels.
10. Additional public funding must also be accomplished in order to achieve a 50 percent increase in professional or paraprofessional staff.
11. Continued efforts should be directed toward effectively involving youth and volunteer leaders from all socio-economic, cultural and ethnic groups throughout the program-planning process.
12. All youth should have the opportunity to participate in the 4-H program, regardless of age, where responsible leaders and resources are available and circumstances warrant.
13. It should be recognized that all youth who have an active experience in programs of the Cooperative Extension Service are 4-H participants.
14. As a medium for reaching many young people, educational television should be used more extensively and additional 4-H television programs should be developed.
15. More efforts must be directed toward publicizing vital information on 4-H.
16. A more effective and systematic program of evaluation, reporting and accountability must be developed.
17. Deliberate efforts must be made in all 4-H programs to

assure that opportunities exist for increasing the understanding of economic systems. Business and economics must be considered important ingredients in 4-H curricula, and exciting 4-H programs must be designed to combine economic principles with actual work experience.

18. Skills development and career exploration opportunities should be expanded, using all available community resources.
19. Food and fiber programs—including the areas of production, processing, marketing and consumption—should be expanded.
20. The 4-H environmental improvement program must have high priority, and resource allocations must be commensurate with the needs. Program emphasis should be placed on: building understandings of ecological principles and the relationships of man and his environment, contributing to solutions to the problems, and sharing citizenship responsibilities to optimize environmental resources.
21. Family-centered 4-H activities which actively involve all family members should be emphasized. Creative approaches are needed to help determine how 4-H programs can even more effectively strengthen families and better prepare youth for their roles in families.
22. 4-H nutrition education programs should be imaginatively conducted to help youth learn to make wise decisions related to their diets. Special efforts should be made to involve more youth from low-income families in these programs.
23. Consumer education programs should be conducted to help youth make wise decisions for goods and services and to become aware of their responsibilities as consumers.
24. The 4-H health education program should be expanded to provide opportunities for youth and adults to work together to identify and meet individual and community health needs.
25. Citizenship and leadership development, with emphasis on skills and attitudes needed to contribute in our democratic system, should be given high priority in the 4-H program at local, county, state, national and international levels. More opportunities should be provided also for youth to commit themselves to solving the real and significant problems of their communities.
26. 4-H programs in creative and performing arts and leisure

education should continue to be designed and implemented to provide youth the necessary knowledge and skills which can contribute to an improved quality of life.

27. 4-H communication programs need increased efforts in the areas of group interaction and interpersonal communication.
28. Conservation and wise use of our energy resources must be the theme of 4-H programs and related to all subject-matter areas where relevant.

National 4-H News asked experts from across the country how 4-H volunteer leaders, county Extension agents, and others could implement these 28 recommendations. The informative responses are represented in the invaluable June-July 1977 issue of the magazine. North Carolina's most cogent verbal response appeared in the following statement:

The 4-H Mission in North Carolina

1. The goal of 4-H is to assist youth in meeting the basic needs, developmental tasks, and essential life skills through planned "learning by doing" experiences. A necessary corollary of the youth development goal is the development of volunteers as individuals and leaders in the 4-H program.
2. 4-H is one of four educational programs of the North Carolina Agricultural Extension Service involving youth and adults. 4-H is:
 - a. informal and out of school,
 - b. community based and locally determined,
 - c. primarily group focused and family oriented,
 - d. volunteer operated, and
 - e. supervised by professional staff.
3. 4-H uses knowledge as a means of meeting basic and developmental needs and acquiring essential life skills.
 - a. 4-H emphasizes subject matter related projects and activities using extension and land-grant university resources.
 - b. 4-H structures the learning environment using knowledge from the social and behavioral sciences and the humanities to promote the acquisition of life skills.

- c. The mix of subject matter and educational methods in a democratic environment provides for the personal development process.
- 4. 4-H is operated by volunteers under the supervision of a professional extension staff.
 - a. Some volunteers use subject matter as their orientation to interacting with youth and adults in 4-H.
 - b. Other volunteers structure groups and learning experiences for youth using the social and behavioral sciences.
 - c. And, other volunteers render services in support of individual 4-H'ers and the 4-H Program in general.
 - d. Professional extension staff members teach volunteers to use subject matter, educational methods, and the democratic process to achieve human development objectives.
- 5. 4-H is publicly supported by county, state, and federal governments. Private resources, both human and material, are used to enrich the learning experiences of youth and adults.

In the assigned responsibilities given to new state 4-H specialists may be seen the finer cultivation of the clover program's active mission in North Carolina. Since 1981 David Weatherford has had charge of staff development as well as program evaluation and accountability. He came to Raleigh for advanced study from the Extension fields of his native Georgia. 1983 brought to Ricks Hall from Union County the outstanding Sharon Runion to focus on 4-H and youth curriculum development statewide. To replace Del Bachert in camping came Roland Flory, a native of Kansas who had been an agent in Alamance County. To enrich the 4-H participation in EFNEP is the job of Ann Y. Frazier; a former Cleveland and Montgomery agent, she has been shaping the nutritional awareness of Tar Heel youth for several years in a temporary position. At Greensboro, where Henry Revell, Jr. now supervises the A&T 4-H staff and helps coordinate the program, the newest specialist is Sheilda McDowell. Her work is with the choicest seeds of all, those young boys and girls and their parents who are 4-H partners in learning.

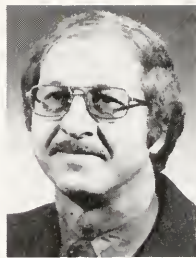
These partners in learning teach us the blessings of Tar



Weatherford



Runion



Flory



Frazier



McDowell

Heel 4-H wintertime. The younger partners will be among the 4-H'ers of next season and the next. The older partners, the parents, will join the indispensable ranks of 4-H volunteers. Many will eventually take their places in the Achievement Hall in 4-H Leadership which Honor Club has been busy establishing in co-operation with the state 4-H staff. It is clear that clover and the clover program are perennials. The 75th anniversary of 4-H and its

forerunners in North Carolina produced many special opportunities for the deep appreciation of this fact in 1984. Two deserve parting elaboration. Early this year Dr. Donald Stormer resigned as State 4-H Leader in order to become USDA's Deputy Administrator for 4-H and Youth. He is the only club leader in this state's history to be named National 4-H Leader. Best wishes, Sir. Acting as leader here during the search for Stormer's successor, senior 4-H staffer W. M. (Bill) Garmon has now passed the office to Dr. Dalton R. Proctor, North Carolina's fifth State 4-H Leader. As Specialist in Charge for a number of years, his duties have included the operation of State 4-H Congress. It was during the Monday evening program of this anniversary Congress that the other perennial proof of 4-H became evident. A Wilson County girl with champion beef records was tapped into Honor Club. Her daddy, Fred Bass, Jr., an Honor Club member since 1959, brought Kristina to the Scott Pavilion stage. In the audience sat her smiling granddaddy; he had been initiated into this old service organization himself exactly 50 years ago. Three honored generations of the same family and three-quarters of a century of club history tell us that there is a fourth generation ahead, that in only 25 more years Kristina Bass's child will make its own granddaddy proud too. 4-H, like the seasons, happens all over again.



Volunteers in state convention at McKimmon--training to serve.

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